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[SIXPENCE.]

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

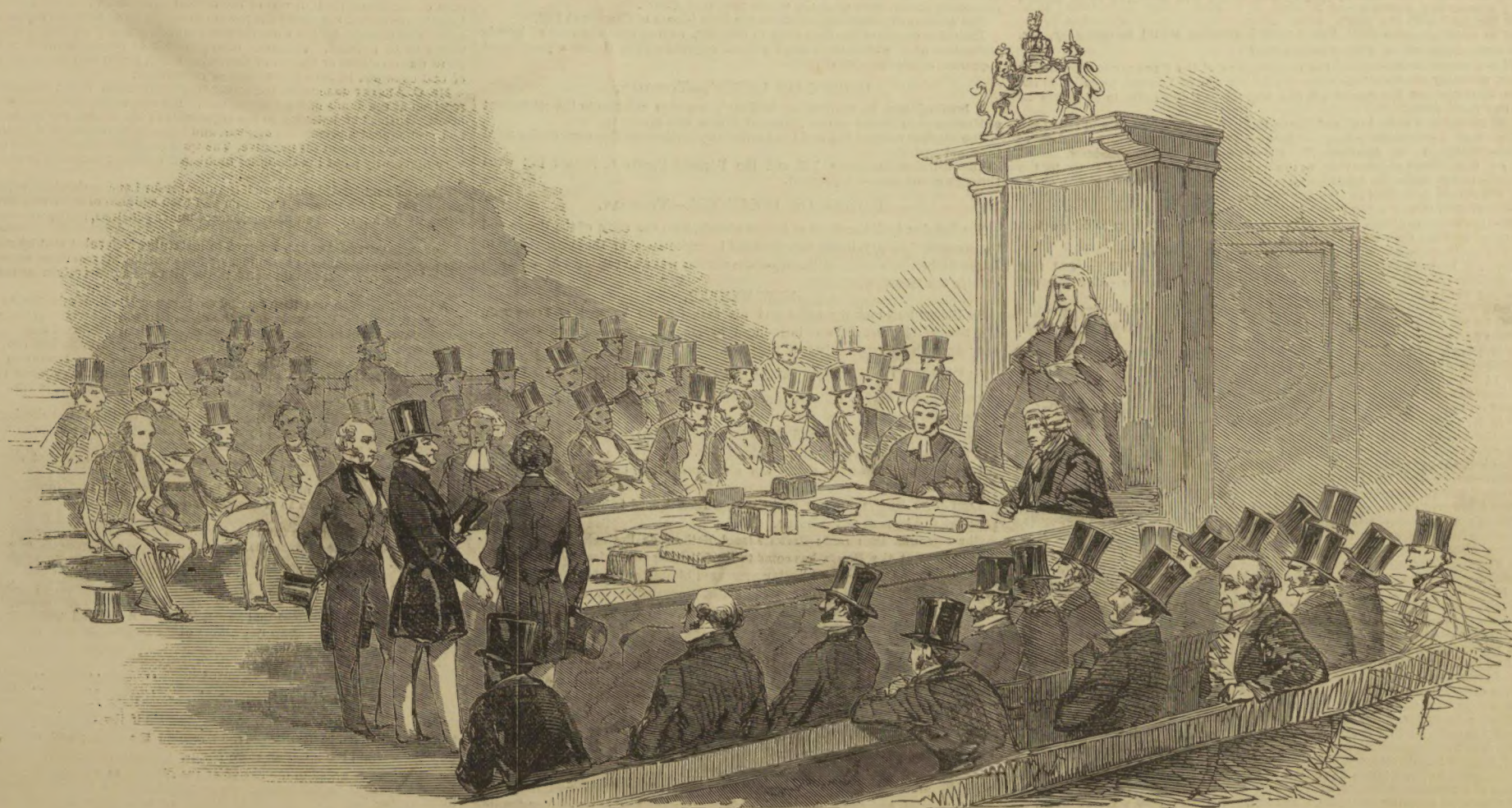
THE question of the admissibility of Jews to the British Legislature has been the great, if not the only topic of the past week. Upon this question the head of the Ministry stands in a peculiar position. The urgency and complication which it has assumed are principally due to the conduct of Lord John Russell, and the embarrassment which it causes has its main source in the procrastination, not to say the vacillation, of which he has been guilty. The House of Commons has twice affirmed its desire that the Baron Rothschild, twice elected by the city of London, should take his seat; and the House of Lords, acting in accordance with its constitutional right, has twice refused its assent to the measure introduced by the Ministry. Under these circumstances, it was clearly the duty of Lord John Russell to have forced the subject to an issue, and to have risked the existence of his administration upon it. At the last moment, and while the electors of London, his Lordship's constituents, as well as those of Baron Rothschild, were patiently awaiting his pleasure as to the further conduct of the bill, his Lordship coolly announced his determination to postpone it until next session. It was not to be expected that the electors of London, after the long delays that have occurred, and the many promises that have been made and broken, with regard to it, should have submitted to continue unrepresented for another twelvemonth; and they very properly recommended their member elect to offer himself at the bar of the House, and claim admission. Hence the long, technical, complicated, and embarrassing discussions that have taken place; and hence, also, the difficult position in which the Ministry has placed itself.

The general question has long ago been decided by the common sense of the country. A Jew can elect members to Parliament; a majority of one, and that one a Jew, can return a representative for any borough or county in the kingdom; Jews can serve, and are frequently compelled to serve, as jurymen in cases affecting the interests, the liberties, and the lives of their fellow-subjects; and Jews can not only serve, but are obliged if elected to serve, as sheriffs and magistrates, and as mayors of boroughs: yet, by the accidental wording of a form of oath not intended to exclude them, they are prevented from sitting in Parliament. The City of London has pronounced itself in the most emphatic manner against this absurdity; and the statesmanship of the Legislature, and

the members of the Ministry more particularly, have, on every relevant occasion since the present Parliament was elected, confirmed the enlightened judgment of the first constituency of the Empire, and the general opinion of the country upon the subject. Unwilling to bring the two Chambers of the Legislature into collision, and unwilling, at the same time, to embarrass a Ministry which, with all its faults of omission and commission, is the necessity of the country at the present time, some of its friends and the friends of that great cause of civil and religious liberty with which it was once the greatest pride of Lord John Russell and his coadjutors to be identified, have suggested that, in reality, there is no statute which can exclude a Jew from Parliament, and that Baron Rothschild may be admitted without asking the assent of the House of Lords, or doing the slightest violence either to the spirit or the letter of the Constitution. The discussion, complicated as it appears, has, in reality, been narrowed to this point. It is impossible to deny its deep importance. If, without straining, forcing, special pleading, quibbling, or hair-splitting, it could have been decided that Parliament, in strict accordance with the intent and scope of the law, had no power or right to exclude Baron Rothschild, it would have been a fortunate ending of a dispute between the two Houses, and one at which all parties would have had reason to rejoice. We must say, however, that the slightest doubt, in such a case, would have been a matter of future regret and difficulty, and that Lord John Russell, at the eleventh hour, has taken the only wise and safe course—that of refusal to consent to any compromise of which the complete, utter, unquestioned and unquestionable legality and constitutionality, was not as clear as a mathematical problem. The only pity is, that, considering his personal relations with the city of London, and his responsibility to the country at large, he did not use the means at his command to settle the question at an earlier period, and that he should only have acted with vigour, courage, and impartiality, when under the thumb-screw of coercion. Sooner or later, the question must be authoritatively and finally settled. All the world sees that; and though no credit may be due to the Administration for their conduct of this delicate, but most important matter, it must be admitted that Lord John Russell's ultimate refusal to be a party to any compromise, or shirking, or trick, to avoid a difficulty with the House of Lords, is the wisest and most dignified, and, at the same time, the safest and most constitutional

policy which he could have pursued. Such questions admit of no compromise. They demand an absolute settlement. We therefore applaud the decisive stand which the Ministry, acting under the powerful coercion of events, have at length made upon the subject. The House of Lords has never shown itself a really obstructive body. It weighs and considers, objects and amends, but never, in our time, has it factiously or obstinately impeded or finally rejected any measure of importance on which the leaders of party were agreed, and on which the common-sense of the country had pronounced a decided opinion. We may be certain that upon the Jew Bill it will ultimately yield to the House of Commons and the wishes of the people. It would, we may be sure, have yielded long ago, if those who had the management of this question had not procrastinated and trifled with it, on account of the weakness of their position on other subjects, and their dislike to dislocate still further the crazy bones of the old and almost defunct parties of Whig and Tory.

As regards the unchristianisation of the Legislature, which some estimable, conscientious, and strictly religious men have affirmed to be the consequence of the admission of Jews to Parliament, it seems somewhat too late in the day to raise the question. Oaths cannot exclude Pantheists or Atheists, neither of whom believe in the divine origin of Christianity; and, surely, none will seriously affirm that a stray Jew in the House of Commons will unchristianise it to a greater extent than it may be, and has been unchristianised by infidels and sham Christians. Besides, if Jews may, and do, elect members, the unchristianisation is in reality effected by that process. Lord John Russell himself, and his two Christian colleagues in the representation of London, might have been in a minority at the last or previous election if not for the votes of the Jews; and if this be the case, the fears of the unchristianisation of the House of Commons are of no account. To be consistent in the exclusion of Jews from the Legislature, we ought, in fact, to deny them all the privileges which they now enjoy—the privilege of voting, the privilege of serving on juries, and the higher privilege of administering the law as magistrates. We should even go further than this. In extreme cases of civil warfare, the soldier is called upon to exercise the functions of administrator of the law; and if we will not permit a conscientious Jew to legislate for us, amid 658, we ought not to permit a Jew to bear a sword or a musket, or even a special constable's staff, in defence of the



BARON ROTHSCHILD AT THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TAKING THE OATHS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

liberties of a Christian country. But the case is beyond argument, and its decision is simply a question of time. Baron Rothschild has but to resign his seat, and to be again elected by the City of London, as he assuredly would be if such a proceeding were deemed advisable, to settle the question immediately. Should the settlement be postponed much longer, we shall have not one Jew, but half a dozen knocking at the doors of St. Stephen's, and clamouring for admission, with a whole people to back their pretensions. It is high time for Lord John Russell to stake the existence of his Ministry upon this question, if upon no other, and to stand or fall by the decision of the House of Lords. Had he done so three months ago, the question would have been at an end. It is late, but not too late, to put it to this issue.

BARON ROTHSCHILD TAKING THE OATHS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Engraving on the front page represents the extraordinary scene in the House of Commons, which will be found described under our Parliamentary report of Tuesday.

It is one of the most curious of the episodes in the history of the struggle for the complete establishment of civil and religious liberty in this country; and, though neither the enthusiasm nor the theological hate which characterised the different phases of the contest in days gone by, were conspicuous, the occasion was, nevertheless, one of very remarkable interest.

The present state of the case is, that Baron Rothschild's claim to sit in the House of Commons without taking the oath of abjuration, according to the form which retains the words "on the true faith of a Christian," remains undecided.

The debate on the resolutions submitted to the House by the Government is fixed for Monday next, when it is expected a final result will be arrived at in this vexed question.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past four o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the following bills:—Court of Session (Scotland), Larceny Summary Jurisdiction, Upton-cum-Chalvey, Marriages Validity, Naval Prize Balance, Convict Prisons, Population (Ireland), Linen and Manufactures (Ireland), Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2), Loan Societies, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Militia Ballots Suspension, Court of Chancery (County Palatine of Lancaster), Manchester Rectory Division, Court of Exchequer (Ireland), Militia Pay, Stock in Trade, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway, Wolverhampton Waterworks Act (Amendment and Extension of Works), British Electric Telegraph Company, Liverpool Corporation Waterworks, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, Borough of Salford Waterworks and Improvement, Bradford Improvement (Police and Purchase and closing of Bradford Canal), Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement (Amendment of Acts and New Acts), Commercial Gas Company and Poplar Gas Light Company, Aberdeen Railway, Cromford and Newhaven Turnpike Road, Rochdale (through Bamford and Birtle to Bury) and other Turnpike Roads, Surrey and Sussex Roads, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Godstone and Highgate Turnpike Road, Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, Timber Preserving Company, Earl of Shrewsbury and Grace's Trustees Estate, St. Thomas's Hospital Estate.

The Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Carlisle.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Marquis of Lansdowne read the following message from her Majesty:—"Her Majesty being desirous that the house called Marlborough House should be secured to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales after he shall have attained the age of eighteen years, during the joint lives of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to grant and settle the same in such manner and with such provisions as will effectually accomplish such purpose."

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration the following (Tuesday) evening.

The Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time.

The Canterbury Settlement of Lands Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and the Borough Courts of Record Bill went through committee.

The Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In consequence of the adjourned debate respecting the admission of Baron Rothschild to Parliament being fixed for this day, an unusual degree of excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's. The Strangers' and Speaker's galleries were filled at an early hour, and the lobbies were greatly thronged by persons desirous of obtaining admission. A vast concourse of people was also stationed opposite the entrance, most of whom greeted Baron Rothschild with loud cheers as he passed.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes past twelve o'clock, when a very large number of members were present.

THE ADMISSION OF JEWS.—BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Previous to the resumption of the debate on the swearing of Baron L. N. de Rothschild as member for the city of London,

Mr. HENLEY suggested the propriety of calling in the Baron and asking him why he refused to be sworn on the New Testament.

Mr. WOOD did not object to that course, which was approved by Sir George Grey and Sir James Graham.

Sir F. THESIGER considered that a second question would be necessary, viz.—Was the Baron of the Jewish persuasion?

After a desultory discussion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that Baron Rothschild, one of the members for the city of London, be called to the table, and that Mr. Speaker do ask him why he had demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament.

This motion was agreed to, and Baron Rothschild was called in and asked the above question; his answer was:—"Because that form of swearing I declare to be most binding on my conscience." He was then ordered to withdraw.

Sir F. THESIGER proposed that, as the Baron had not given any reply to the question put to him when he first presented himself to be sworn by the clerk, viz. "Whether he desired to take the Protestant or Roman Catholic oaths?" he be again called in and asked which oaths he was willing to take.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected. The first thing to decide was the form, and not the oaths to be taken.

After another discussion, this proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY then moved that Baron Rothschild be called in, and that Mr. Speaker be desired to ask him if he was willing to take the oaths required by act of Parliament to be taken by members.

Sir G. GREY thought this question immaterial to the preliminary question raised by Baron Rothschild, to wit, whether he should be allowed to be sworn on the Old Testament.

A division having been taken on Mr. J. S. Wortley's motion, there were—For putting the question, 104; against it, 118: majority against Mr. Wortley's motion, 14.

The SPEAKER then put from the chair the original question, which had been moved on the previous Friday by the hon. member for the University of Oxford (Sir R. H. Inglis), viz. "That from the earliest times of the existence of a legislature in England, no man was ever admitted to take any part therein, except under the sanction of a Christian oath; and that the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having requested to take the oaths on the Old Testament, and having, in consequence, been directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw while the House deliberated, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oaths."

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. HUME, who, adopting Mr. B. Osborne's amendment, moved, "That Baron L. N. de Rothschild, one of the members for the city of London, having presented himself at the table of the House, and having, previously to taking the oaths, requested to be sworn on the Old Testament (being the form which he had declared to be most binding on his conscience), the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly."

Sir F. THESIGER recommended Sir R. Inglis to withdraw his resolution, and to allow the discussion to be taken on Mr. Hume's amendment. The hon. and learned member then proceeded, by an examination of the statutes, to show that the particular oaths of allegiance, of supremacy, and of abjuration were all required by Act of Parliament to be administered in the Christian form, and that the Jewish form, which it was now proposed to adopt, was excluded by the terms of the different acts. The act prescribing the oath of abjuration, which contained the words "on the true faith of a Christian," taken in connexion with the former acts, under which it was necessary to swear on the Holy Evangelists, clearly manifested that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Christian form was the only binding one in the case of members of Parliament. The hon. and learned member drew a broad distinction between oaths of a juridical character, such as those taken by witnesses, jurymen, &c., in a court of justice, and those of a promissory nature, such as were taken by members of Parliament, by persons upon entering office, &c.; and contended that there was no analogy between the oaths administered by judges to witnesses and others and that required to be taken by members of the Legislature. He (Sir F. Thesiger) had a right to assume that Baron Rothschild was not prepared to swear the abjuration oath "on the true faith of a Christian;" and he had a right to assume that the House was not prepared to strike out these important words from the abjura-

tion oath without an act of Parliament; therefore he conjured the House not to take a step that would be a violation of the acts of Parliament, and that would lead to collision with the courts of law and with the other branch of the Legislature.

Lord J. RUSSELL was anxious to follow the hon. and learned gentleman, because he had treated the question properly as a strictly judicial one. The hon. and learned member had laid it down that promissory oaths were always taken in a Christian form, and that the House was bound by the usage of Parliament and by positive statute so to administer them; but he (Lord J. Russell) did not think that it had been proved that there was any positive statute by which the House was bound to administer the oaths on the New Testament; and, as there was no precedent against swearing a member on the Old Testament, and, as Lord Hardwicke and other learned judges had decided that the Old Testament was the Jews' *Evangelium*, he did not think the House was precluded from allowing a member to be sworn on the Old Testament. But then came the question, What oaths would Baron Rothschild have to take; and, taking the acts 9th George I. and 13th George II., which gave exception, in certain cases, to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," he (Lord J. Russell) was decidedly of opinion that the House had not the power to dispense with these words without a special act of Parliament. Were they to do so, they would be exercising a dispensing power such as that which, when exercised by the Crown, led to a revolution. In the present case, he thought that Baron Rothschild ought to be allowed to swear on the Old Testament, but then the House could not allow any portion of the oath to be left out without the sanction of an act of Parliament. With respect to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," although those words were never intended to exclude the Jews, nevertheless, he would vote against the omission of those words; but he was of opinion that every latitude should be given to the honourable member who presented himself to be sworn, as to the manner in which he should take the oaths. He thought that Jews should be admitted into the Legislature, but he also thought that, if the existing laws were decidedly against such admission, they should adhere to the law until the Legislature should think fit to alter it.

Sir R. INGLIS was willing to withdraw his motion, or allow it to be negatived, provided he found the general sense of the House was expressed in favour of that course. He could not see what advantage would be gained by allowing Baron Rothschild to take one, or perhaps two, oaths, and then to be stopped at the third, which it was manifest he could not get over.

Sir G. GREY then, at a few minutes after three o'clock, moved the adjournment of the debate to the next day (Tuesday).

Mr. DISRAELI objected to allow the Irish Franchise Bill to be thus superseded. Lord J. RUSSELL then proposed an adjournment to Thursday.

Mr. B. OSBORNE threatened to stop the supplies unless the Government would consent to go on with the debate at five o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave way, and the debate was adjourned to five o'clock.

At the evening sitting, The debate was resumed by Mr. C. ANSTEX, who expressed his surprise at the course pursued by Lord John Russell, in the face of the fact that Quakers were admitted without taking any oaths at all. This was what they called upon the House to do now, and afterwards to invite the House of Lords to assimilate its practice to that of the House of Commons.

Mr. P. WOOD replied at great length to the arguments advanced by Sir F. Thesiger, and dwelt strongly on the fact that the only question then before them was as to the manner of taking the oaths, and he therefore regretted that Lord John Russell should have given such a strong opinion upon a question which had not as yet arisen.

Mr. S. WORTLEY would vote against the motion of Mr. Hume, on the ground that, according to the practice of Parliament, the three oaths should be combined. His answer at the table afforded a fair inference that he was not a Christian, and it was trifling with the time of the House to put the two first oaths, when they were already aware that on the third oath they must turn round and close the door against him.

Sir R. INGLIS's motion was negatived without a division; and the House then divided on Mr. Hume's amendment, which became the main question. For Mr. Hume's resolution, 113; against it, 59: majority for Mr. Hume's motion, 54.

As, by the standing orders of the House, new members cannot be sworn after four o'clock, and as it was past seven when the division took place, no further proceedings in this business could be had, and the administering of the oath to Baron Rothschild by the clerk was postponed.

The Mercantile Marine Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The House having resumed itself into a committee, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the consideration of the Queen's message, relative to the settling of Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, and proposed a resolution, the object of which was to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales upon his attaining his eighteenth year.

Mr. HUME strongly objected to make such a grant nine years before it was required. Besides, it was national, and not Crown, property, and Parliament might find other means of disposing of it when they reflected on the number of Royal palaces in existence. He should, therefore, move, as they had years before them to deal with the subject, that the Chairman should report progress.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that her Majesty had directed that Marlborough House should be appropriated to the reception of the Vernon pictures from the National Gallery; and it was but right that it should be understood that such appropriation was but temporary.

Mr. TRELAUNY, Mr. HENLEY, Alderman SIDNEY, and other hon. members also objected to the settlement as premature.

The committee divided.—For reporting progress, 46; against it, 68: majority for the Government, 22.—The resolution was then agreed to.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Colonel SIBTHORP moved an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct the Attorney-General to give his sanction to the filling of the proposed information for an injunction to restrain the erection of any building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851.

After some remarks from the Attorney-General, Col. SIBTHORP withdrew his motion.

To a question put by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. PAGE WOOD replied that it was Baron Rothschild's determination to present himself at the table next day (Tuesday), for the purpose of being sworn.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as he had previously stated that he would go on with the Lords' amendments to the Irish Franchise Bill, he would do all in his power to keep his promise; but he could not supersede any debate that might arise on Baron Rothschild's business, as it was a question of privilege.

The House went into committee of supply, and several votes were taken, after much discussion. The chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the Customs Acts, and a resolution was proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and agreed to, to repeal the remaining export duty on coals, which produced £2500.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrew the Fees (Court of Chancery) Bill.

The other orders of the day, forty in number, having been disposed of, by adjournment or by advancing a stage without opposition, the House adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A loyal address, in reply to her Majesty's message relative to the settlement of Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, was agreed to.

The Highway Rates Bill and the Canterbury Settlement Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Bills of Exchange Bill and the Borough Courts of Record Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, both the body of the House and the strangers' gallery being very crowded in expectation of the proceedings in Baron Rothschild's case. A throng of the curious was also collected in the street outside the House.

NEW MEMBER.

Sir Robert Peel took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Tamworth. The honourable baronet was introduced by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Cardwell, near whom he subsequently took his place.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.—BARON ROTHSCHILD'S CLAIM.

The SPEAKER having called upon any other member that was to be sworn to come to the table,

BARON ROTHSCHILD appeared at the bar, and amidst loud cheers advanced to the table, accompanied on either side by Mr. Page Wood and Mr. J. A. Smith. All three standing at the table, the clerk presented the Old Testament to Baron Rothschild.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the resolution agreed to by the House on the previous day be read to the Baron.

The SPEAKER then said: Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, I have to inform you that the House has come to the following resolution:—"That Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having presented himself at the table of the House, and having, previously to taking the oaths, requested to be sworn on the Old Testament (being the form which he has declared at the table to be most binding on his conscience), the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly."

The clerk then administered to Baron Rothschild first the oath of allegiance. The Baron, who was uncovered, audibly repeated the words after the clerk, and at the close he put on his hat, according to the Jewish custom, while he pronounced the words "So help me God." Exactly the same proceeding took place in the administration of the oath of supremacy, which followed next. Then the clerk proceeded to administer the oath of abjuration. The Baron repeated all the words, without hesitation, as far as and including "all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatever; and I do make this recognition, acknowledgement, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly;" but instead of proceeding to say, in the form of the oath, "upon the true faith of a Christian," he

said, "I omit these words, as not binding upon my conscience," and kissing the book with his head covered, he concluded, "So help me God."

Great cheering followed from the Baron's friends; and after he had signed a paper, which was either a copy of the oath as he had taken it, or the Parliamentary Roll,

The SPEAKER said: "Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, you may withdraw."

A loud cry was hereupon raised of "No, no; take your seat;" intermingled with calls of "Withdraw;" during which the Baron retired to the seats without the bar.

Sir F. THESIGER immediately rose, but was interrupted by

Mr. HUME, who said: I rise to order, Mr. Speaker; and I rise to order upon this ground. As I understand from you, you have directed the honourable member for the city of London to retire. ("Hear," and cheers.) He has taken the oaths at the table (loud cries from the Opposition of "No, no"). He has taken the oaths at the table ("No, no, no.") He has, I repeat, taken the oaths at the table. (Renewed cries of "No.") If gentlemen will hear what I am saying, they will hear me assert that the honourable member has taken the oaths in that form and in those words which are most binding upon his conscience. (Cheers.) The vote which the House came to last night expressly states that he should do so, as he had previously declared he would use such words as were binding upon his conscience. (Hear.) Having done that, he has complied with the requisition of the House; and, therefore, I object to his being directed to retire. (Cheers.) I shall conclude by moving that the honourable member do take his seat. (Hear.)

The SPEAKER: The honourable member rose to order, and he cannot propose that motion. (Hear, hear.) I directed the honourable member for the city of London to retire, because he did not take the words in the last oath which are prescribed by the act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I therefore desired the honourable member to withdraw, in order that the House might come to a decision upon the case. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. THESIGER then rose and said: I beg leave to move that Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members returned for the city of London, having refused to take the oaths prescribed by law before a member can sit and vote in this House, Mr. Speaker be instructed to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a writ for a new election for the city of London, in the place of the said Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!")

Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER having put the question,

Mr. ANSTEX said, I do not know whether this is the proper time for me to move the resolutions of which I have given notice. I will not, of course, stand in the way of the business of the House; but I wish to know whether it is competent for me, upon the motion of the honourable and learned member for Abingdon, to move the two resolutions of which I gave notice. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide.")

Mr. PAGE WOOD: Do I understand that the motion for a new writ is seconded?

Sir R. INGLIS: Yes, I had the honour of seconding it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PAGE WOOD: My hon. and learned friend the member for Abingdon has moved for a new writ, and he has not vouchsafed to state to the House any reasons for the motion. (Hear, hear.) I shall take leave to move an amendment before I sit down—that the seat of the honourable member is full. (Cheers.) The honourable and learned gentleman then went on to show, from various acts of Parliament, that the omission or total refusal to take the oath of abjuration did not vacate the member's seat in Parliament. Negatively, therefore, no cause existed why a new writ should issue. But he proceeded to argue the case positively, that the oaths had that day been taken by the member for London in such legal and sufficient form as to entitle him to take his seat. The omitted words referred not to what was sworn to, but what was sworn by; they did not declare the faith, but confirm the abjuration of the deponent. And the decision of the House that every member should be sworn according to the form most binding on his conscience governed this clause, and was sufficient to justify its omission. This conclusion the hon. member supported at much length, arguing that a contrary opinion involved the absurdity of declaring the objector a Popish recusant convict. He also corroborated his argument by the precedent set in the admission of Mr. Pease, of which the technical proceedings had only been ascertained during the present session, the Journals of the House for that year having been destroyed when the House of Commons was burnt in 1834. It was now, however, proved that the terms of the abjuration oath were altered throughout for the benefit of Mr. Pease, to a much greater extent than was now required by Baron Rothschild, and a wider liberty was accorded to the Quaker than was sought to be obtained by the Jew. After having admitted the principle, and conceded the point, that a member though not a Christian might take the oaths, a narrow technicality was now pleaded as a cause why their previous resolution should be of non-effect. The hon. member concluded by moving his amendment declaring that the seat for the City of London was full.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the principle, and declared his own wish, that Baron Rothschild and his brother religionists should be admissible to sit in the legislature. But judiciously considering a case which turned altogether upon points of law, he had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that the oath of abjuration could not be said to be taken as the statute required that it should be taken, if those words were omitted to which Baron Rothschild had objected. They formed a vital part of the oath, and by leaving them out its whole tenor would be vitiated. The act in which the words were inserted was clearly an enacting statute, definite and precise in its terms, and not to be dispensed with upon inferential grounds. He reminded the House that in the case of Mr. Pease, on which so much stress was laid, great doubts prevailed as to the correctness of the course adopted; inasmuch that an act was subsequently introduced and passed for confirming the resolution adopted by the Commons. It might be true that the abjuration oath was now useless, since it abjured Pretenders, who were not now in existence; but so long as the act remained on the statute-book it must be observed. The House might justly demand its repeal, but could not, upon their single authority, declare its utility, or omit its observance. For the sake of the House itself, it was of the utmost importance that one branch of the Legislature should not usurp the powers exercised by all those in conjunction. He apprehended great danger from the precedent they would set if they allowed the words to be omitted. The strict interpretation of the act being once violated, there was no clause or section of the oaths which might not, under the sanction of that example, be hereafter altered or retrenched.

Mr. C. ANSTEX denounced the unfair treatment which Baron Rothschild had received at the hands of the Government. His case was prejudged without being heard. Instead of listening to the arguments in his behalf, the Prime Minister had pronounced a premature opinion, and intended to summon a tyrant majority to support him in his negative. The Quakers and Roman Catholics were used very differently; but the Catholics numbered millions, while the Jews were but 40,000.

Mr. HUME contended that even if the member for London should be adjudged incompetent to take his seat, no reason had been adduced to show that he had forfeited it. He might not sit or vote, except under penalties, but he was not thereby expelled.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to a statute which ruled that by refusing to take the oath of abjuration a member *de facto* vacated his seat; and assumed that the objection to repeat certain words in the oath was a *quasi* refusal of the oath in its entirety.

A legal discussion was then carried on between Mr. P. WOOD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. V. SMITH, as to the degree in which certain statutes should be considered still in force, or had been repealed by subsequent acts.

Sir G. GREY distinguished between the amendment declaring the seat for London to be full, for which he could not vote, and the resolution ordering a new writ to issue. This latter point turned upon the collation of several statutes, upon which he did not wish to pass a hasty interpretation. His impression was that the seat was not vacant.

Sir F. THESIGER explained that he had moved for the writ, believing that the omission under the term used by Baron Rothschild of the particular words was tantamount to a refusal to pronounce them.

Mr. P. WOOD, interposing in the name of the Baron, said that the omission might be so accepted.

Sir G. GREY wished, only for the sake of precedent, that the fact of such a distinct refusal should be so presented as to obtain a record on the Journals of the House.

After some observations from Alderman Sidney, an irregular and stormy discussion, as on previous occasions, ensued relative to the propriety of adjourning the debate. Several motions to that effect were made, but successively withdrawn.

Mr. B. OSBORNE charged the First Minister with disgraceful conduct in respect to this question.

Lord J. RUSSELL declared that he considered it a judicial question, and that he had no wish to influence any member of the Cabinet or any member of the Government in giving a vote on it.

The House divided—

For Mr. P. Wood's amendment	..	..	..	117
Against it	..	..	..	221
Majority against the amendment	..	..	..	104

Lord J. RUSSELL then said, that as he doubted if the House was in a position to declare that Baron Rothschild had refused the oaths; and, as it was necessary to ascertain the effect of the different precedents brought forward in the legal arguments urged in the course of the debate, he thought the best course would be to adjourn the debate. He promised that the Attorney-General would by Thursday next propose such resolution or resolutions as would conduce to the dignity of the House.

After a noisy discussion, Sir F. Thesiger's motion was negatived without a division, and the further proceedings on Baron Rothschild's case were postponed to twelve o'clock on Thursday.

The House then adjourned at half-past four to half-past six o'clock.

On resuming at the evening sitting,

THE FRANCHISE—IRELAND.

The order for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Irish Parliamentary Voters Bill having been moved,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, according to the announcement which he had previously made, that he intended to ask that House to replace by £12 the £15 rating qualification, which the Peers had substituted for the £8 originally inserted in the bill. Their Lordships' omission of the 2nd clause (the joint occupancy clause) he should not attempt to disturb; but he would propose the restoration of the 18th and two following clauses, also struck out in the Upper House, which made enjoyment of the franchise involuntary on the part of the elector. Referring to the just announced result of the Mayo election in proof of the rapid diminution of the county constituencies, the noble Lord calculated that a £15 qualification would place only 8 per cent. of the adult male population on the polling list, which the £12 he proposed would increase to no more than the moderate and requisite average of 10 per cent. He assigned, however, far more importance to the provision bestowing the franchise upon the voter without compelling him to prefer and establish his own claim.

Mr. M. GASKELL objected to any sweeping democratic reform, and thought that a moderate measure, such as that sent down from the Lords, was justified by the present condition of Ireland, and by considerations of public policy.

Mr. French, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Moore, Colonel Dunne, Colonel Rawdon, Mr. Clements, Mr. Anstey, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Scully were willing to accept the compromise proposed by the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT feared that the Government had neglected the Irish constituencies too long, and not grappled with the difficulty arising out of their destruction with sufficient firmness. The bill before them would be almost the sole, and a very shabby, result of six months' legislation. He could not reconcile the Ministerial defence of the £8 rating in the Commons with their easy surrender to the £15 amendment proposed in the Lords; and even now they suggested a compromise which would reduce the Irish electorate by a full third from the basis at first designed. If the bill was good as passed under Government patronage by the Commons, they should have stood manfully now by their own measure. The honourable member then remarked upon the dead lock put upon legislation by the Upper House, and on the desperate efforts now making to keep a fair face upon the constitutional figment of the accordance and cooperation of the two branches of legislature. It was impossible that the People's House could be left in the humiliating position of having all their measures ignominiously dismissed, almost without argument, by another and smaller tribunal. Reverting to the question before the House, Mr. Bright supported a generous policy, as being the safest for Ireland; and enforced the necessity of governing that country upon popular, not upon landlord, principles. He would accept the £12 rating as a temporary arrangement; but it must be superseded by a wide and more satisfactory settlement.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in replying, took occasion to defend himself from the charge of political pusillanimity. He vindicated the right of the Peers to revise and modify the decisions of the House of Commons. To deny that principle was to erect the lower House into a single chamber; and such a change in the constitution he was not prepared to advocate, believing that, after all its drawbacks of delay or occasional antagonism, the existing balance of power was that best calculated to secure good government and popular freedom. The noble Lord then reviewed the many measures of reform which he had himself been instrumental in passing; arguing that Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, the repeal of the Test Act, the commutation of the tithes, and the measures relating to corporations and the Irish church, showed that the most extensive ameliorations were attainable by discussion and compromise, without the exercise of a despotic power by the popular representatives. He could not consent to distinguish between the aristocracy and the people of England, as if they were separate and hostile communities. Class melted into class, and the individual members of each were interchanged by time and circumstances, so as to produce an unity of interest among them all. Here lay, as he believed, a common mistake, on which were founded arguments which tended to shake and change the whole constitution of the country. As regarded the present bill, it was outlined some years since, but delayed in deference to the deplorable calamities which required social rather than political remedies. Their acceptance of the compromise now suggested in no degree bound them to consider the bill final, if, hereafter, a further extension of the franchise should appear requisite.

Mr. McCULLAGH reminded the House that the original principle of the bill was that of creating an equality between the constituency of Ireland and that of Great Britain, according to the ratio of the population. This principle had been asserted by repeated majorities, and yet the Government was now surrendering it. He denounced the insulting tone adopted towards the Irish people by the opponents of the bill in both Houses of Parliament; and professed himself obliged to dissent both from the bill sent down by the Peers and the mutilated proposition of the Government.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL, approving of the self-acting clause, consented to accept for its sake the compromise now offered upon the rating qualification.

Mr. SHEIL remarked upon some incongruities exhibited in the amendments of the Peers, and defended especially the voluntary franchise clauses. He exemplified the result of their omission by illustrations of the hostile influences employed by the priests and the landlords, between whom the poor electors would be crushed. The amendments, if adopted, would foster agitation, and lead up, by an inevitable process of reaction, to the ballot. He did not despair of the submission of the Lords, nor even of the discretion of Lord Stanley, some of the incidents of whose past career had shown that he was not always unassailable by popular impulses.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that the question had been argued in an unconstitutional manner. Premature threats of collision between the Peers and the Commons had been held out; and (alluding to a casual expression of Mr. Bright) the name of the Sovereign introduced as approving a measure which, legally speaking, had received no recognition from the Crown. Reviewing the successive amendments effected in the upper House, he urged that the Lords had throughout acted deliberately and discreetly, and had in nowise exceeded their appropriate functions. Admitting that the natural constituency of Ireland had failed, and that it was necessary to attempt to create a fictitious one, that attempt must be considered an experiment, and conducted under due precaution. A difference of thirty or forty thousand in the number of the electorate was of little importance compared with the principle on which the line of demarcation was to be drawn. The Peers had fixed upon certain definite boundaries to the franchise, which he thought were prudent, moderate, and to be maintained.

Mr. REYNOLDS warned both Mr. Disraeli and Lord J. Russell that the Irish members had heretofore decided who should be Minister, and might do so again. If Ireland were not treated liberally, he intimated that they might be inclined immediately to exercise that power. The right hon. member proceeded to remark upon the arbitrary interference of the Peers with the liberties of the Irish people.

Sir G. GREY denied that Lord Lansdowne had taken the lead in the Lords in proposing a £12 franchise. It was only when he found the £8 hopeless, that he assented to £12.

The House divided—For the £12 qualification, 213; Against it, 91: majority for the Government, 122.

The House then divided on the proposal to restore the compulsory register clauses:—For restoring the clauses, 179; against it, 109: majority for the Government, 70.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goulburn, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he would continue the discussion on Baron Rothschild's business at twelve o'clock on Monday next. The resolutions to be framed by the Attorney-General would be laid on the table on Thursday.

On the bringing up of the report of the resolution for settling Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales,

Mr. HUME opposed it, and a division took place—For receiving the report, 81; Against it, 39: Majority for the Government, 42.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for Lambeth, in place of C. Pearson, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon in the New Chamber, to try the acoustic effects of a temporary inner roof put up for the purpose. The lowering of the ceiling decidedly facilitates the transmission of sound, but at the sacrifice of whatever beauty or symmetry the hall could boast of. The windows, the most ornate and elegant features of the chamber, are cut in two, and deprived of their fair proportions.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. ALCOCK moved the commitment of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill. Mr. ANSTAY opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be impossible to pass the measure in the present session. He had himself clauses to propose that would take a week to discuss. The hon. and learned member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. TRELAWNY seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY deprecated any attempt to defeat the bill by delay. He recommended hon. members to permit the House to go into committee on the bill.

After a long discussion, Mr. CRAWFORD moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division, there were—For the adjournment, 36; against it, 71: majority against the adjournment, 35.

Mr. ALCOCK, after a short conversation, withdrew the bill.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. R. M. FOX, who opposed the measure as a mutilated edition of the Government bill, retaining only those portions of it which were favourable to the landlord.

Sir G. GREY thought that at the present period of the session he would not be justified in supporting the second reading of the bill, which gave certain advantages to landlords without conferring corresponding advantages on the tenants.

After some observations from Sir H. W. BARRON in support of the bill, and Mr. REYNOLDS against it,

Mr. HAMILTON said, he would be willing, if the House would allow the bill to go into committee, to confine the measure to the clauses making it penal for tenants to cut their crops on Sunday with the fraudulent intention of depriving the landlord of his rent.

Considerable discussion ensued, and at length

Mr. McCULLAGH moved the adjournment of the debate, it being impossible to finish the discussion before six o'clock.

The debate was ultimately adjourned.

The Lords' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill were considered and agreed to.

Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of the Inspection of Coal-mines Bill. Some discussion ensued, and several hon. members requested that the bill might be postponed. At length,

Mr. WAWN moved that the debate be adjourned, it wanting but five minutes to six o'clock.

The House divided, and Mr. Wawn's amendment was negatived by a majority of 54 to 15.—It being now six o'clock, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, was read a third time and passed.

IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for a conference with the Commons on the Irish Franchise Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Beaumont, and other Peers were appointed to manage the conference.

On their return, the Marquis of SALISBURY reported that the Commons had disagreed to certain of the Lords' amendments, and had assigned their reasons, which he delivered, and which were ordered to be printed.

The Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill, on the motion of Earl GREY, was read a third time and passed.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table the convention entered into with the Argentine Confederation.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, showing the difference between the law of Ireland and of England in that respect.

The Lord CHANCELLOR objected that the field of inquiry was so extensive that no advantage could result from it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said it would give rise to expectations in Ireland which could not be realized. He should, therefore, oppose the motion.

After some observations from the Earl of GLENGALL, Lord Monteagle withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

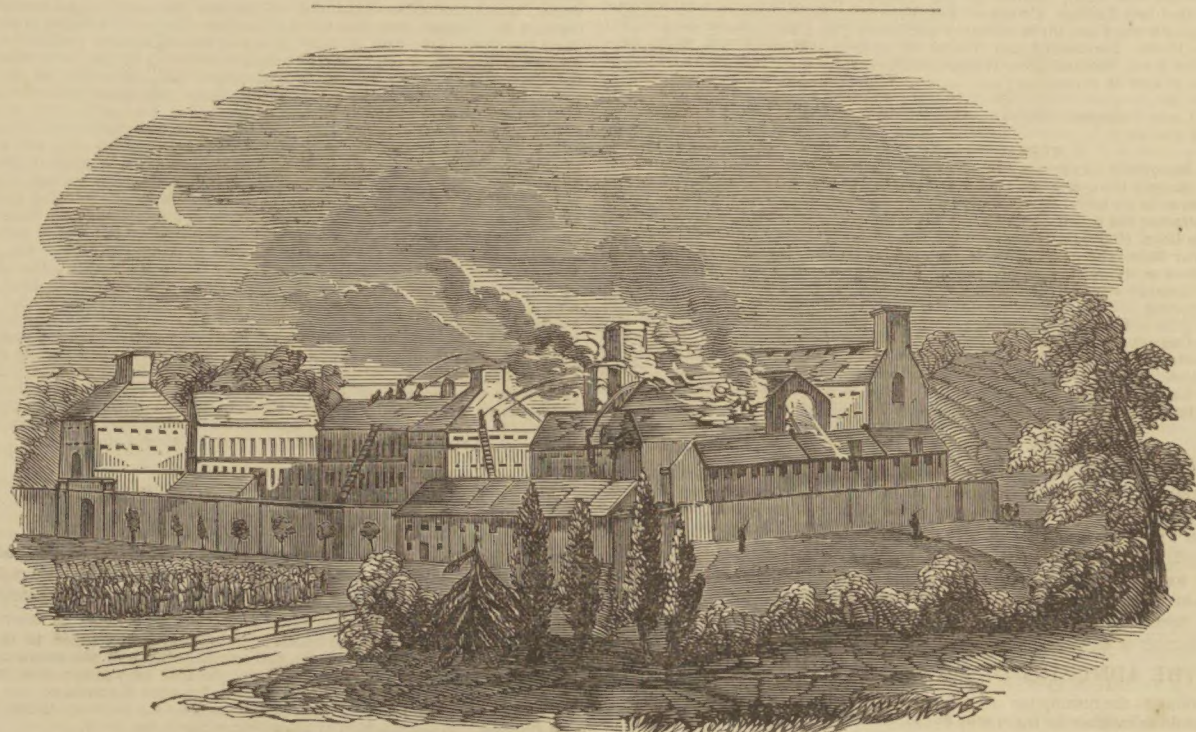
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

On the motion for taking the Lords' amendments to this bill into consideration, Mr. F. SCOTT asked if it was the intention of the Government to accede to all the amendments made by the House of Lords; for, if so, the bill would be a very different one from what it was when it left that House. They would not succeed in cementing the affections of the colonists by passing a bill like this, which would curtail the franchise one half by the amendments introduced into it by the House of Lords. As the bill now stood, the convict population of New South Wales would be able to exercise a very dangerous power, which might have been much neutralised had they a double chamber; and it was to be recollected that the double chamber was lost by a majority of only one in the House of Lords.

After a few words from Sir DE L. EVANS and Mr. V. SMITH, Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government proposed to agree to the amendments made by the Lords. As the federal clauses could not be immediately acted upon, and as it was feared by Earl Grey that in a federal assembly the smaller colonies might be swamped by the influence of the larger, he thought



FIRE AT PARKHURST PRISON, ISLE OF WIGHT, ON TUESDAY LAST.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PARKHURST JUVENILE REFORMATORY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHORTLY after midnight on Tuesday last, the watchman on duty in the Lower Prison at Parkhurst discovered one of the dormitories to be on fire, and immediately sounded the alarm bell, which quickly roused the inmates from their slumbers. The sentinels on duty at the Albany Barracks, in the vicinity, responded to the alarm, the drums were beaten, and the soldiers, under command of their respective officers, left the barracks, and proceeded to the prison to render aid. The engine from the barracks was promptly on the spot, the soldiers forming lines along the premises for the purpose of passing from hand to hand buckets of water. Shortly afterwards, the engine from the House of Industry, under the superintendence of the Governor, Mr. Clark, with some of the able-bodied paupers, arrived. About one o'clock, two more engines from Newport also came; but, notwithstanding the most efficient assistance was given, it was found utterly impossible to save the range of buildings on fire, and every attention was accordingly paid to the neighbouring erections. The stores were prevented taking fire by an incessant supply of water being poured upon them.

As soon as the alarm was sounded, the juveniles were rescued, and every precaution taken by the officers for their safe custody. So rapid were the flames, that great apprehension was entertained for the safety of those locked up in the further cells, and orders were given for one and all to break open their doors, and the young ones fortunately saved themselves: four or five having a most miraculous escape: most of the boys left their dormitories in a state of nudity; some, however, at the onset saved their clothing and blankets. As soon as the military arrived, a cordon was formed round the prison, and sentinels were placed in every direction. By order of the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Shirlaw, whose exertions were most humane and indefatigable, the boys were all marched to the parade-ground, where they sat silent spectators of the conflagration, guarded by a few soldiers.

The fire broke out in the range of new buildings called the C Ward Dormitory, a building upwards of 200 feet in length, by 25 feet broad, of three storeys, the walls of massive brickwork, but the whole of the interior fittings composed of timber. There were 200 inmates, in iron bedsteads.

The building is situated immediately behind the Governor's house, parallel with a similar dormitory shown in our Engraving, and contiguous to another range of buildings, comprising the stores, cookhouses, warders' apartments, and mess-rooms, all which range formed part of the old Barracks, and are built of lath, plaster, and rabbit-tiles; these, however, were covered with wet blankets, &c., and a plentiful supply of water kept poured on them, which saved them. Had the fire attacked this portion, the whole cluster of buildings would have been burnt. It was not until 4 A.M. of Wednesday that the fire was got under, when the roof fell in, leaving, of the building, the immense stack of chimneys in the centre, and a portion of the walls. So great was the heat, that the iron bedsteads (about 200) were all molten into masses. Fortunately, there was a plentiful supply of water from the tanks and pipes under ground. Temporary beds have since been made up in the shoemakers', tailors', and various workshops on the premises, and all the spare cells filled.

Great praise is due to Major Alves, of the military *dépot* at Parkhurst; also to the Adjutant, who was very active throughout: the latter headed the soldiers, a detachment or gang of which shouldered one of the engines full of water, and carried it up a flight of steps to get round to the back of the building, which proved of the greatest service.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 254, we gave a series of drawings of the Parkhurst buildings.

There are two groups of buildings, known as the Upper and Lower Prison;

it more expedient to leave that part of the measure for future consideration. With regard to the admission of squatters, he saw no objection to it, if it should not be disagreeable to the colonists, and upon that point he had no information. With respect to two chambers, the Government had come to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that it was not necessary to insist upon them in the present bill. In other respects, the bill was substantially the same as when it left that House. He thought the bill would be of great benefit to the Australian colonies; and he did not think that the amendments which had been made in it would at all tend to diminish the satisfaction which it would give to the colonies.

Mr. GLADSTONE would not deny but that the bill would confer many advantages on the colonies, but it was so very imperfect as a constitution, that, if he had the alternative, he would prefer postponing all legislation on the subject until next session, rather than pass such a measure. He would, however, at present, content himself with entering his solemn protest against the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK also protested against the bill, which he strongly condemned. The Lords' Amendments were then agreed to.

In the evening sitting,

BRITISH CLAIMS ON TUSCANY.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord PALMERSTON said that the amount of British claims against Tuscany was about £1500; and they arose out of the ransacking of the houses of British subjects in Leghorn by Austrian troops, although those houses were marked on the outside as the residences of British subjects.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR asked the Hon. Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Hayter) whether a man named Somerville, who had been dismissed from the army, and was known as a public writer, under the signature of "One who Whistled at the Plough," had not received money out of the public funds, for making enquiries respecting the National Land Company?

Mr. HAYTER replied that Mr. Somerville was a very respectable man, and had never been dismissed from the army, that he was quite as respectable a man as the hon. member for Nottingham himself (Mr. F. O'Connor). He (Mr. Hayter) having had the misfortune to be chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the National Land Company's Scheme, had employed Mr. Somerville for a few days to collect some information for him on the subject, and he had remunerated Mr. Somerville for his trouble out of his own pocket and not out of the public funds.

LAND-TAX.

Mr. WODEHOUSE put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure for the purpose of remedying the inequalities of the present land-tax as regards that portion of the tax which remains unredeemed, and which were particularly adverted to by the Chairman of the Board of Revenue, Mr. John Wood, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Lords in 1846; or for amending the present state of the law with regard to appeals from the Commissioners, by giving a right of appeal to one of the superior courts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that when the land-tax was first imposed, it was laid equally on all the property of the kingdom; but by lapse of time it had necessarily operated very unequally. It was not at present the intention of the Government to bring in any measure to remedy the inequality.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to; amongst them, £11,000 for expense of removing the marble arch, and forming an ornamental inclosure in front of Buckingham Palace; £151,000 for harbours of refuge; £43,000 for salaries and charges for the officers of the Privy Council; £3640 for a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c.—Adjourned.

the former being occupied by the juveniles under 15 years of age, and the latter—in which the fire took place—by those between the ages of 15 and 19 years.

We are happy to state that no lives have been lost, although some few had a narrow escape. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the flues.

FORGERY ON THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—On Monday afternoon, a man, who gave his name as James Hill, was apprehended at one of the most respectable hotels in Birmingham, by Mr. Stephens, the Chief Superintendent of Police, and, upon searching him, forged notes to the amount of £15,000 were found upon him. He is a native of England, but resides in Vienna. Various other foreign notes were also found upon him. He has been under the surveillance of the police for the last fourteen days. The notes forged (which are upon the Austrian Government) are so well imitated, that it is scarcely possible to distinguish them from the originals.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION IN LARCENY CASES.—On Wednesday the new act for the further extension of summary jurisdiction in cases of larceny was printed. The object of this act, which declares that "the expense and delay sustained in the prosecution of persons guilty of petty thefts tends to the increase of such offences," is to extend the acts 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 82, and the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 59, relating to the punishment of juvenile offenders, to all cases in which the age of the person charged does not exceed 16 years. Offenders above 14 years are not to be liable to whipping. There is a provision in the statute which was added in consequence of the allegation that it tended to diminish trial by jury. Henceforth, when a person is charged under this act, or the recited acts, the magistrate is to say, "We shall have to hear what you have to say in answer to the charge against you, but if you wish the charge to be tried by a jury, you must object to our deciding upon it at once." If the objection is made by the person or his parent, the magistrates are to proceed with the charge as if the said acts had not been passed. The act is now in force.

A BUFFALO HUNT IN LONDON.—On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, two young buffaloes were being driven from the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington; when in the Edgware-road some sweeps shaking a soot-bag alarmed them, and they started at a terrific pace in the direction of Lisson-grove. Their career was so rapid, that several persons, unable to get out of the way, were knocked down and seriously injured, and a Mrs. Le Blanc, of Alpha Cottages, had her ribs fractured, and sustained other injuries. All efforts to stop them were fruitless; they dashed through Regent's Park into Primrose-hill Park with increased impetuosity, leaping fences with the greatest ease. The beasts were not secured before seven persons had been seriously injured, at ten o'clock at night.

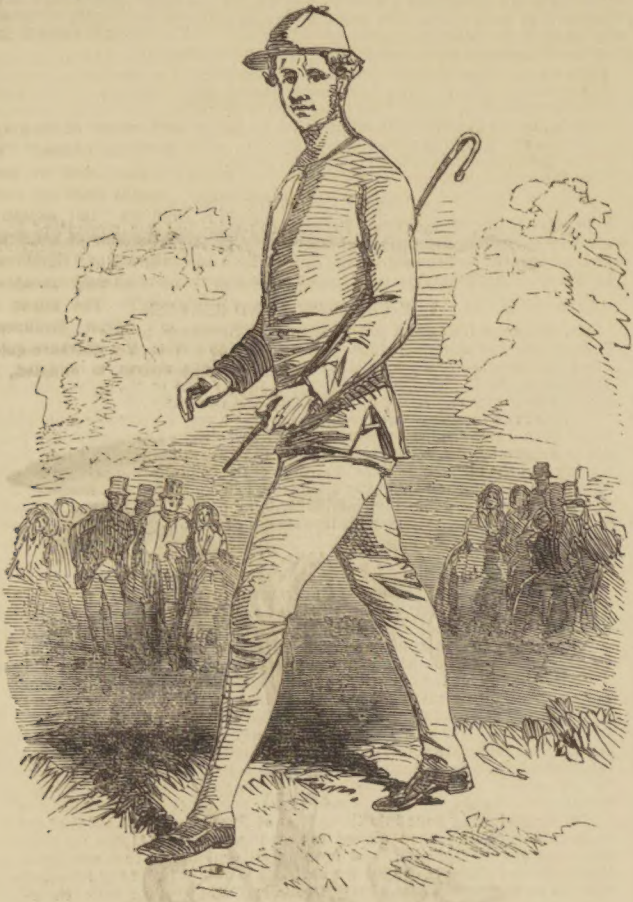
PEDESTRIAN FEAT OF 1000 MILES IN 1000 HOURS.

THIS unparalleled feat has just been accomplished by Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, or the "Eastern Warwickshire Star," as he is designated in the sporting world.

Manks commenced his performance at eleven minutes past five o'clock, on the afternoon of Monday, June 17, at the Barrack Tavern Cricket Ground, Sheffield, or a gratuity of £50, voluntarily undertaking the attempt to accomplish it by each and every mile being walked at the strike of every hour. Manks had only five or six days' notice to commence operations; he went into no particular training for the occasion, and his distance was measured from a given point on the ground. He walked 6 yards from his bed-side to a staircase having 12 deep steps, and then proceeded from the foot thereof to the starting-post, another distance of 28 yards, having two other descending steps. On the completion of his mile, he again walked 22 yards, ascending 14 steps to reach his bed; altogether making, inclusive of the measurement of the staircase, 62 yards, which, being multiplied by 1000, gives 62,000 yards, or 35 miles 400 yards over and above the stipulated distance of 1000 miles; independent of the additional

labour of lifting himself up the staircase to his apartment, an attic in the roof of the house, with a very confined ventilation.

Manks's style of walking is to bend forward the body, whereby he throws its weight on the knees. His step is short, and his feet are raised only a few inches from the ground, which quickens his pace, and enables him to walk with more



RICHARD MANKS, THE PEDESTRIAN.

ease, and better able to endure the fatigue of his long journey than by walking perfectly erect, which would throw too much of the weight of the body on the ankle joints. He walks in light shoes and lamb's wool stockings, which preserve his feet from injury. He packs the inside of his shoe-heels with a portion of horse-hair rock.

His feet have undergone frequent scarification by a surgeon; and he suffered much from swelling. At one time his condition was as various as a railway time table, and his more sanguine friends were in despair that he would not sustain the completion of his undertaking. There was a favourable coldness of the extremities which physically accounted for his wakefulness. He was frequently rubbed with oils, spirit of camphor, &c., to prevent rigidity of the joints and limbs, and a simple tonic admixture was occasionally administered, to keep up the tone and action of the stomach. When aroused, he rose up at once, with great mechanical rapidity, buckled on his belt, seized his stick with a tight grip, and stared intensely. His skin is remarkable for its transparency, developing every artery, and exhibiting a fine muscular and anatomical picture. When he commenced his task, he weighed 11 stone 3lb.; and, on being put into scale, after five weeks' toil, the result showed a diminution of 26 lb. He craved much for good old ale, but got none; ate heartily of sago puddings, steaks, chops, lamb, fowl, rabbit, &c. He drank bottled porter, Sherry, and, when overtaken by morbid torpidity, he partook freely of an admixture of rum, milk, and egg. He was the most inclined to profound sleep from two to eight o'clock in the morning. He varied his shoes from leather to carpet as the necessity of his feet required, sometimes walking under acute punishment, and at other times under no apparent inconvenience, reliefs secured by surgical operations and applications. The pathway of his route being laid with ashes, loose portions were frequently taken from his shoes.

On the 9th of July, at two o'clock in the morning, he performed his route, not as a sleep-walker, but as a person all but asleep, and, to the surprise of his attendant, he found him lying on one of the railings of the green. Aroused, he walked on with renewed energy, and completed his mile in 15 minutes and 11 seconds.

On Monday, July 22, Manks was pursuing his journey in a miraculous manner, completing his progressive miles in the space of 10 minutes and 20 seconds. The marginal brow of the proximate hills at Uppertorpe, within a bowshot of the grounds, were continuously dotted with clusters of anxious human beings, looking down upon the movements of the thousands below.

On July 23 the weather was sultry, and Manks suffered severely from a powerful determination of blood to the brain. His eyelids drooped in the evening; but the intense anxiety of his mind about the shortness of his time kept him awake.

On July 25, 26, and 27, the rain fell in torrents, but Manks suffered nothing from it.

On July 28 (Sunday) the grounds were not opened until the evening, when the rush of spectators was tremendous. There were not less than 8000 persons present at one time; the evening was also extremely fine. The crowds on the distant hills were unprecedented. Manks, on this occasion, walked in his flannel jacket and drawers, though he had on preceding Sabbaths performed his task in his usual Sunday clothes. It was with the utmost difficulty that a clear pathway was kept for him: notwithstanding these interruptions, he surprisingly accomplished each of these miles in the incredible space of ten minutes, no ordin-

ary work for an unexhausted man. The universal commiseration and expressed respect towards him was evidently cheering to him.

LAST DAY'S PERFORMANCE.—MONDAY, JULY 29.—At the earliest dawn hundreds were wending their way to witness the completion of this pedestrian feat. At five o'clock the doors were opened, and Manks walked that mile in 10 min. 0 sec.; 6 o'clock, 9 min. 20 sec.; 7 o'clock, 9 min. 5 sec.; and FINISHED his LAST MILE IN EIGHT MINUTES AND FIFTY-FIVE SECONDS, after the hour had struck 8 A.M., beating Captain Barclay's last mile by 6 minutes and 5 seconds!! and amidst loud cheers. Annexed is the time for Monday morning:—

1	..	15	32	4	..	13	40	7	..	9	5
2	..	15	0	5	..	10	0	8	..	8	55
3	..	13	0	6	..	9	20				FINIS.

To avoid a too sudden transition from long wakefulness to inordinate slumber, he was awakened at progressive lengthened intervals, and proceeded to walk a mile in the presence of a continued influx of spectators. He retired to his own home at eight in the evening, in a hackney-coach. The crowd of admirers opposite his house became so great that he presented himself at the window; and, by his desire, they peaceably retired.

It should be added that the length of daylight, the continuous influx of witnesses, and the proximity of dwellings to the grounds—as the barrack, the guard-house, and the sentry on duty, were the best public guarantee for the full performance of the feat, which, it must be remembered, differed materially from the celebrated task by Captain Barclay, as Richard Manks proceeded to his post on the striking of each consecutive hour.

BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.—ACCIDENT TO MONTES THE MATADOR.

To all accustomed to read the details of the Royal Bull-fights at Madrid, the prowess of Montes, the celebrated *matador*, must be familiar, as forming no unimportant feature of the barbaric spectacle. A Correspondent, who was a spectator of one of these shows, on the 21st ult., has favoured us with the following details, and Sketch of the catastrophe:—

Montes, long known to be the "first sword" in Spain, married, about two years ago, his second wife; she having made the stipulation that he should no longer follow his dangerous vocation. For one season he kept his word; but this year, not being able any longer to resist the excitement of the bull-ring, or (as some say) influenced by avaricious motives (he clears by his vocation some £2000 per annum), he returned to his former career. Up to the last day of the Madrid bull-fighting season, Montes escaped without any injury, although it was the general remark, by those who had known him in other times, that his agility was somewhat on the wane. Well it might be, indeed, for he numbers, at this time, some fifty-seven or fifty-eight years—of which fact his grey hairs give abundant evidence.

On Sunday, the 21st ult., took place the last *medio correo*, or afternoon fight of bulls at Madrid; at which Montes was assisted, as usual, by his nephew, the young *chichanero*, almost as dexterous a swordsman as himself. The first bull which entered the ring (there were seven massacred that day) manifested symptoms of more intelligence than usually falls to the lot of the bovine race. Instead of attacking the horses of the lancemen, or goring the red flags which the *chulos*, as usual, waved in his face, this bull made directly at the bodies of the men—*dio el cuerpo*, as the Spaniards remarked—and plied his human tormentors so dexterously, that they were at much pains to keep clear of his horns. In short, the Madrid belles pronounced this to be an infantry bull, as he only killed two horses—a fact which was considered so very disgraceful on his part, that *banderillas de fuego* were called for and granted. A word or two about these instruments of torture. Fancy, then, one of our old English cloth-yard shafts, ornamented with ribbons and coloured paper, and garnished with fireworks, which, by some contrivance of fiendish ingenuity, ignite immediately the dart is plunged into the bull's shoulders—this is a *banderilla de fuego*. Their description awakens no very agreeable sensations, but yet they are considered a refinement on the old practice of worrying the bull with dogs for the purpose of raising his spirits before the final attack of the *matador*. The bull of which I speak, having been garnished with some dozen of these demoniacal weapons, at length became as mad as the most *exigante* senora of Madrid could desire. Now came in Montes, his right hand bearing the sword, his left a red flag, his nephew, the *chichanero*, by his side, and a band of *chulos*, or men whose duty it is, by flags and mantles, to distract the bull. Montes, looking his enemy full in the face, waved his flag, and walked, or rather waltzed up to his horns: as usual, he stood a little on one side and shook the flag in the bull's face; but despite the confusion of fireworks and the noise of the spectators, this bull still knew the difference between a flag and a man. He aimed directly at the body, made a spring, and in an instant Montes was under his feet. The *chulos* ran forward, shook their flags—but in vain; the bull had already transfixed the calf of Montes, whose leg he was furiously shaking in the air; already he had withdrawn his horn to make another thrust, when the young *chichanero* rushed forward, faced the bull, and without waiting for position, just touched the beast with the point of his sword on the nape of his neck; and it was no more. It was like the touch of a magician's wand; the sword scarcely entered three inches, yet the bull fell dead without a groan. Old Montes was rapidly carried away; the *chichanero* gracefully bowed, and then left the ring to see the extent of his uncle's injury. After this five other bulls were murdered with the same refinement of cruelty; and finally, the Madrilenos clamoured for another, which was conceded to them, as a blood offering to their beloved Montes.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

ROBERT VISCOUNT JOCELYN, eldest son of the present (third) Earl of Roden, by the second daughter of the 22nd Lord Le Despencer, was born at London on the 20th of February, 1816, and was educated at the school of the celebrated De Fellenburgh, at Hofyl, near Berne, in Switzerland. In 1833 he entered the army in the Rifle Brigade, from which he subsequently exchanged to the 15th Hussars. In 1839 he went to India, and served in that and the following year with General Elphinstone, on the frontiers. In 1840 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Chinese Expedition, which sailed from Calcutta on the 8th of May, and he brought home the first despatches after the meeting of the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries, at the mouth of the Peiho River.

In October, he sailed with the despatches from Canton; and, on the voyage to Bombay, wrote an account of the expedition, published by Murray in 1841, under the title of "Six Months with the Chinese Expedition," and which went through seven editions. It is a plain, soldier-like narrative of the causes and first events of the war, ending in the exaction of full payment for the seized opium and the opening of the five ports to our ships under one of the most liberal tariffs in the world. The glimpses of China and the Chinese given in the little volume are full of interest. There is no attempt to exaggerate; no

effort after fine writing: the descriptions are simple, straightforward, often entertaining, from the strangeness of the people; and we question if any other book, however large or elaborate, be better calculated to give the general reader a true idea of the central flowery land, and its busy, ingenious imitative, boastful people. The little work completely put an end to the delusion so industriously circulated at the beginning of the war, of the existence of a race-hatred between the native Chinese and their Tartar rulers.



VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

ready, on any occasion, to lead to a junction with invading foreigners. Viscount Jocelyn stated that everywhere the people were prepared to stand by their governors and rulers; that all mention of intent to punish only the ruling powers was received with dismay by the people, as an announcement of hostilities against themselves. The subsequent events of the war proved the accuracy of the statement. With such poor strength and feeble resources as they had, the Chinese fought together bravely against "the invading barbarians," and on no occasion gave even the slightest evidence of division amongst themselves. One passage of this little work, even in so brief a notice as of necessity belongs to a memoir, deserves to be quoted:—"Most of the disagreements between our soldiery and the Chinese people, and also the want of supplies, arose from the difficulty of making bargains and agreeing upon prices, when there were no linguists to interpret between the parties." His Lordship, therefore, strongly urges the necessity, for the success of all future negotiations, of education, either by the East India Company in their colleges, or by the English Government, through a professor at Macao, of trustworthy persons to act as interpreters.

In 1841, his Lordship married Frances, youngest daughter of the ninth Earl Cowper. In the same year her Ladyship was appointed, under the Ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

At the general election in 1841, Lord Jocelyn was invited by requisition to become a candidate, with Mr. Beckett, for the representation of Leeds, against Joseph Hume and W. Aldam; after a severe contest his Lordship and Mr. Hume were defeated, the numbers polled being—Beckett, 2076; Aldam, 2043; Hume, 2033; Viscount Jocelyn, 1926.

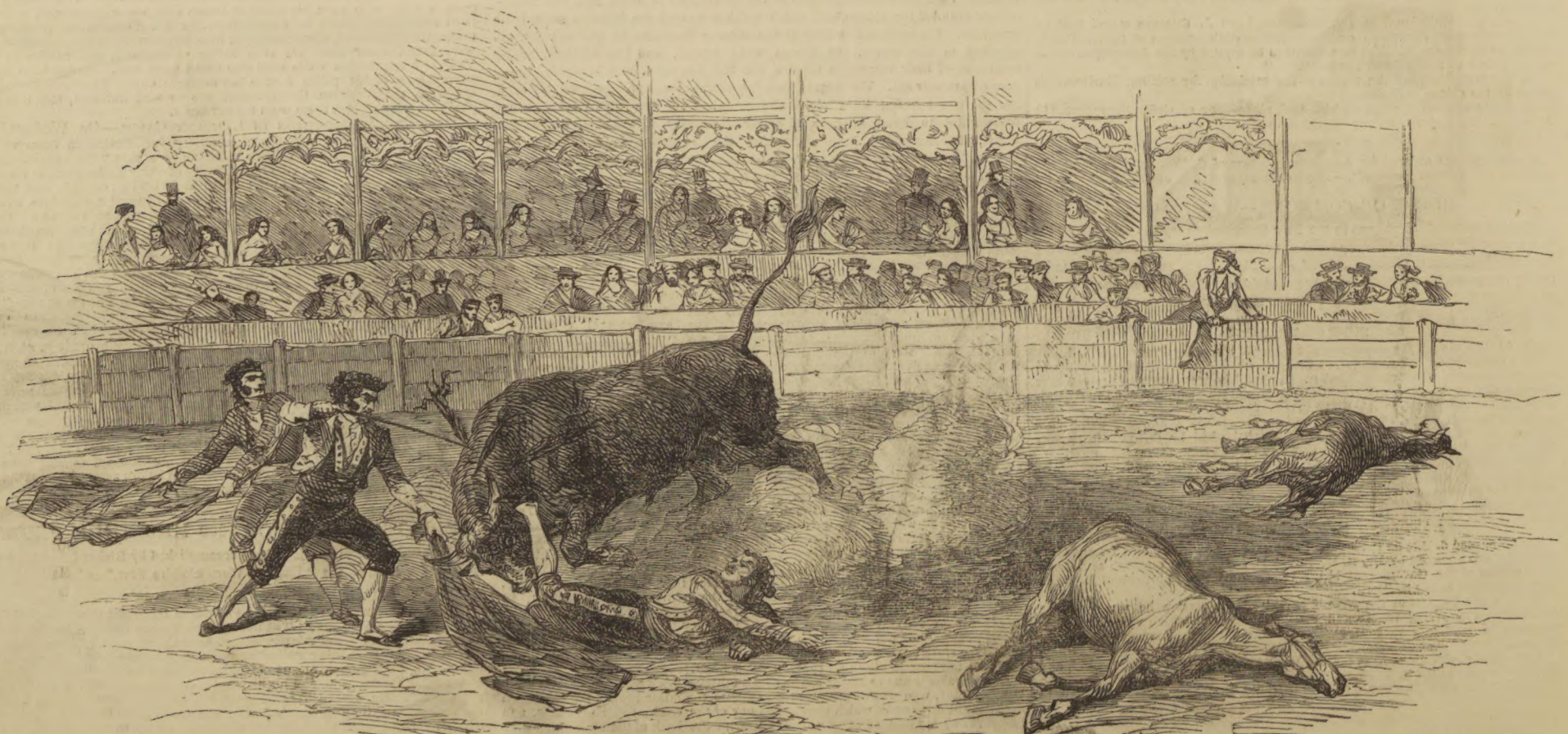
In the following year, however, he was returned for Lynn Regis without a contest, and has since continued to represent that borough unopposed. His first speech in the House was in defence of the Affghan War, in 1842. He also took part in the debate upon the Opium Trade; arguing that though the trade might be prohibited, it was no more possible to put down the use of opium among the Chinese by law, than of gin amongst ourselves.

In 1844, he spoke in opposition to the Government on the subject of the war in India, and in defence of the Amers, and showed such knowledge of Indian affairs, that he was shortly appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, an office which he held until the dissolution of the Peel Ministry, in 1846.

His Lordship has taken an active part in several important committees: amongst them may be named the Gaming Committee, of which Lord Palmerston was chairman; the New Zealand Committee, in 1842; the Committee on the Truck System, in 1843; the China and Tea Trade Committee, and Committee on the Growth of Cotton in India, of last session; and, in the present session, he has given especial attention to the Committee on Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations, on which his report has been adopted.

His Lordship is a Conservative, but supported the Free-Trade measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. He has spoken frequently on Irish questions, and in the present session, in an able speech, called the attention of Government to the propriety of assisting the formation of Railway communication in India, as essential to the development of the resources of that country, especially to the production of cotton, and important to this in the increase of trade. His Lordship especially urged the importance of the line from Madras to Arcot, forming about ninety miles of a main trunk line, and doubted whether the lists of lines which had been sanctioned in Bengal and Bombay would be of such practical use as to admit of fair deductions being drawn as to the value of railways in India.

Our Portrait is from a beautiful miniature by Sir W. Ross.



BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.—ACCIDENT TO MONTES, THE MATADOR.

GOODWOOD RACES.—THE PRIZE PLATE.

THE three "cups," or pieces of prize plate, which have just been run for at Goodwood, are of great excellence in their class of art. Two of them have been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street; and the third at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, at the corner of Bruton-street, Bond-street. They are—

1. A Vase, of classic character; the handles composed of sea-horses; the ornaments, closely following the antique examples, consisting of horses' hoofs, stable implements, &c. The bas-relief represents the race and Grand Stand at Goodwood. The cup is supported by centaurs. It was designed by Sir George Hayter, and was placed for "the Chesterfield Cup," and was run for yesterday (Friday).

2. A Vase of tazza form, supported by the fan-palm. The group around the base represents "Alexander the Great contending with the lion." Reproving the effeminacy of his soldiers, in Persia he constantly took the exercise of war or of hunting, and exposed himself to danger and fatigue with less precaution than ever, so that a Lacedæmonian Ambassador, who attended him one day when he killed a fierce lion, said, "Alexander, you have disputed the prize of Royalty gloriously with the lion." Craterus got this hunting-piece represented in bronze, and consecrated it in the temple at Delphi. There were the lion, the dogs, the King fighting with the lion, and Craterus advancing to the King's assistance. Pliny informs us that Apelles alone was permitted to represent him on canvass, Praxiteles in marble, and Lysippus in bronze; this work was, therefore, most probably by Lysippus. It was designed and modelled by Alfred Brown, was placed for the "Stewards' Cup," and won by Count Hahn.

The third Cup, manufactured by Mr. Hancock, is after a design of the eminent French artist, M. Freret, who modelled a racing cup last season. The horse introduced is modelled by Mr. McCarthy. It consists of a group, exquisitely wrought



THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

GOODWOOD RACES, 1850.—THE PRIZE PLATE

in silver, disposed upon a ground of bronze, and a large ebony pedestal. The incident represented is Robin Hood contending for the golden arrow at the great archery fête given by the Sheriff of Nottingham, with the view of attracting the great outlaw from his stronghold, as detailed in the legend; the trick failed, owing to the timely aid of Robin's "merry band." The sheriff is mounted on horseback, superintending the game. The other figures are Robin, in the act of discharging his successful arrow, and Little John, who is in a bending posture, watching the progress of the game, his quiver and arrows having been thrown down beside him. Two Scottish greyhounds form interesting companions to the archers. All the figures are highly modelled, and the horse is the largest ever formed in silver. The nominal value of the prize is £300, and it was placed as the "Goodwood Cup."

GOODWOOD RACES.

IN the present week was celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of the great Sussex meeting. How may the scene be spoken of in fitting phrase? Ye "stately homes of England," where, in all your proud profusion, shall we look for one more fair, more noble than peerless Goodwood? Stands there one more excellent "in all the pleasant land?" Behold it amid its "tall ancestral trees;" around wave cedars, such as graced Lebanon in the time of her forest glory: away in the distance ascend downs, fresh and fragrant as "Cytherea's breath;" in front spread lawns more verdant than "emerald meadows of Cashmere." Is not this a right-worshipful picture? The music of Theocritus never sung of spot more complete in sylvan loveliness.

The drive from the entrance-gates to the summit of the downs, on which the race-course is situated, is



THE STEWARDS' CUP.

prodigal of beauties, that, for variety and interest, are to be found within the precincts of no other domain in England. On either hand the foreground is a panorama, rich in rural fascination, while in the far horizon is seen the lovely Wight, set in the sparkling ocean. That such a tryst as this should command good company, follows as a matter of course. But apart from the local advantages to which it ministers, the occupation of Chichester, and every town and hamlet

within a radius of twenty miles, by pleasure seekers to whom "money is no object," Goodwood introduced and continues to exhibit a system of management, as regards racing, nearer perfection than any heretofore designed. Without parading rules more suited to an assembly of Covenanters, than a company met together for the purposes of amusement, good precautions are adopted to prevent licence from straying into licentiousness. In all that has relation to the convenience and en-

joyment of its visitors, there is nothing left uncerred for. The Grand Stand, with its saloons, banquet-halls, terraces, and *parterres* "lying in a pleasant shade," is a fitting place wherein the noble and gentle may meet and mingle; while for the humbler holiday folk there is a splendid course for a promenade during the intervals between the races, upon which no horses man is permitted to intrude on any pretence whatever. This is a great



GOODWOOD RACES, 1850.

good—one of the most troublesome nuisances at provincial meetings being the mounted crowd of jockies, trainers, and others, "in brief authority" by whom they are infested. With this brief preface we proceed to the details of the occasion referred to in our first paragraph. But how shall words do justice to the fact? The *morale* of a race-course is not easily written; however, we may skim the

Quips and cracks and wanton wiles,
Nods and bows and wretched smiles,

that flaunt so gaily upon it. If the various causes that impel to its excitement could be read, then, indeed, would a stirring page be studied. If the human heart was analyzed, the thirst for strong emotion would probably be found the most powerful passion of the greatest number. Peradventure, in lieu of the *auri sacra fames* leading men to the ring, we should discover—

That danger's self were here alone.

The last week of July broke the spell of St. Swithin. Monday, the 29th, was without rain, and fair, if not fine weather, distinguished the following days. Tuesday dawned cheerfully, and the report ran that the glass was rising. At Chichester, nevertheless, things looked far from promising. If the social aspect was not actually gloomy, it was certainly without the stir and excitement of former years. On reaching the course, the *habitué* could not fail to mark "what a falling off was there." He missed the master hand that once directed all, like the wand of a magician. The machinery did not work as it was wont: the character of the *mise en scène* was slow. It is right, however, to say that it was orderly beyond all common experiences of such a trust. The course, so to speak, kept itself. Police there was none—the only officials being rural swains with staves of office in their hands, more for ornament than use. At the tinkling of a bell, the company arranged itself, and the performance began with all the decorum and observance of a theatre royal. The curtain draws up for the Craven Stakes; but our notices must be confined to the notabilities, interspersed with a little harmless gossip. It is needless to observe, perhaps, as a preliminary, that for the last two or three months the racing market has been in a very "unsettled" state—so much so, indeed, that there are those who do not hesitate to declare the Ring had not a *leg* to stand upon. That which the Derby began at Epsom, was continued at Liverpool, and it remains to be seen how it was finished at Goodwood. The terror of the talents was a courser hight Windischgratz, that had got into certain of the sporting handicaps so lightly weighted as to be "turned loose," as the professional phrase goes. He won the Liverpool Cup in a canter, as everybody knows, and the betting gentlemen spake with dismay of "Windy," as they call him, in allusion, probably, to the "blow" he had dealt the fielders. This is a digression, but it is *apropos* to the apathy with which the liberal bill of fare for the first day was discussed. There were eight races, but not one of them could lay claim to the slightest sensation. The interest of the catalogue turned upon The Flying Dutchman's appearance—announced to be his last—for a rich 300 sovereigns sweepstakes, with 12 subscribers, whereof ten paid half forfeit. Consequently, it was run a match—the flyer's opponent being Vatican. Lord Eglington's phenomenon "waited" till close at home, when he left his antagonist—who started only with the view of saving his stake as second—and won in a canter, by half a score of lengths. But had the event been ordered differently, would Vatican have saved his £150? would he not have lost his £300. It would have been a worthy "wind-up" of a racing career without any precedent, had he been run to distance his adversary—and achieved it.

The gorgeous landscape through which they passed who mustered upon Goodwood Downs on Wednesday, was sadly obscured by a mist that prevailed from dawn to dusk. Albeit the "Stakes" day—the rendezvous of all such as make the turf their calling—the attendance was much below the average of the last ten or a dozen anniversaries. But the moral of life is mutability. "We have our exits and our entrances"—some for good luck, and some for the reverse—who, as Mr. Douglas Jerrold says in the play, "might as well have staid where they were." The late Goodwood Steward seems to have belonged to the former. He departed this life but very recently, leaving behind him a store, according to rumour, that might be quoted emphatically in favour of agricultural pursuits. The sport was, as usual, very ample, the second event bringing out a field of twenty-six. This was the Stewards' Cup, a very beautiful trophy, valued at 300 sovs., with £205 besides in the shape of sweepstakes. It was won by a German-bred horse, called Turnus—an animal whose form would have done credit to any stud in Great Britain. His party had also a nag for the Cup, which unfortunately went amiss. With the present facilities for raising and running stock of every description—biped as well as quadruped—the conditions for the race offer advantages to foreign horses far more favourable than was contemplated at the period of their institution. There were nine races in the list, of which but seven were run; the Bee-hunter being permitted to walk over for the Drawingroom Stakes, and the City Members' Plate breaking down in consequence of Marlborough being drawn, and only a brace being left in. The cynosure of all interest and account was "The Goodwood Stakes"—handicap—by a subscription of 25 sovs each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared within a time specified. There were 139 subscribers, of whom 96 paid 5 sovs. For this great popular investment there came to the post a field of 17—with a point of odds on Windischgratz—his price at starting being 5 to 4 on him. This was a pretty bargain for a handicap! out of 139 horses artistically weighted, so that there should be equal main and chance for all—one of them backed to win at odds! Moreover, in this same field were some as fine specimens of English racers as ever graced the Turf. The narrative of the encounter will fit in a small compass. The lots being paraded in front of the stand, admirably manoeuvred by Mr. Hibbard, the starter, were then brought back, behind the post, and set agoing, all abreast, like Guido's horses. A sherry roan mare, in the Duke of Richmond's stable, yclept Jellyfish, with Glen Saddle, were the first in front leading past the Stand—all, however, "of a ruck" to the turn to the left. There the "crack" was seen bowling along with the lead, and at a speed that soon began to make ducks and drakes of the outsiders. In this way they swept over the hill and turned their heads homewards. As they entered the straight ground, "Windy" was some lengths ahead, and the bay making an effort to get up with "Wont-you-come-out-to-night" she ran "out" with him, but presently contrived to get the second place. Thus they finished: Windischgratz first by three lengths, in a canter! "Wont-you-come-out-to-night" was next, bestirred by a jockey with a like euphonious name, *videlicet*, "Stiggles." Much good sport followed, but the "shine" was over. "Next comes the reckoning": happy they who possess the art to make up a sum. . . .

The olden *prestige* of the Cup Day attached to Thursday, and comparatively speaking, it was a bumper. Plenty of racing was the staple of the lists—one event was the object of the audience. It boots not now to recapitulate all that has been said and sung of the Irish giant that was to carry off all the great races of the fall; of Ledbetter, who watched over the security of that other flyer of modern times; of all that morning was to do. The issue came to the climax, and terminated in favour of Canecozu, with Cariboo second, and Cossack third—the triumph of the three C C Cs; and then followed the conclusions—how that Canecozu was, of course, so much more fit in autumn than in early summer—how that . . . Bah! Away with your racing analogies. Did Ratan lose the Derby by analogy?

TUESDAY.

The CRAVEN STAKES (Handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Walter's Maid of Team Valley (Lye), 1. Mr. Greville's Cariboo (E. Sharp), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Lord H. Lennox's Beehunter (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Marlow), 2. The INNKEEPER'S PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Count Hahn's Meridian (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Webb's Vigilant (Kendall), 2. The LAYNT STAKES, of 50 sovs each.—Lord H. Lennox's Turtle (Kitchener), 1; Sir J. Hawley's Venus (Templeman), 2. The GRATWICK STAKES of 100 sovs. each.—Mr. Foster's Musician (G. Marson), 1; Col. Peel's Harding (Flatman), 2. The HAM STAKES, of 100 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Phlegma (Norman), 1. Lord H. Lennox's Hernandez (F. Butler), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Lord Eglington's The Flying Dutchman (Marlow), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

MATCH, 300 sovs.—Lord H. Lennox's William the Conqueror (Flatman), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Mooltan (A. Day), 2. The STEWARDS' CUP, value 300 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Count Hahn's Turnus (Charlton), 1. Mr. Mare's The White Lady (Nash), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Duke of Richmond's Quiver (Flatman), 1. Mr. Howard's Tit-bit (Crouch), 2. The GOODWOOD STAKES, of 25 sovs. each.—Captain Archdall's Windischgratz (G. Mann), 1; Sir J. B. Mills' Wont-you-come-out-to-night (Stiggles), 2. The EGLINTON STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added.—Lord Exeter's Phlegma (Norman), 1; Duke of Richmond's Buckhound (Flatman), 2. The DRAWINGROOM STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Lord H. Lennox's The Beehunter (Flatman) walked over. The COWDRAY STAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Lord Exeter's Cora (Norman), 1; Lord H. Lennox's Don John (Collins), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Coticula, 1. Barcelona, 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Cariboo, 1. Cranberry, 2. The SELLING HANDICAP of £50.—Potentia filly, 1. Ploughboy, 2. The RACING STAKES.—William the Conqueror, 1. Pittsford, 2. The SCUSSEX STAKES.—Fangou-a-ballah colt, 1. Merry Peal, 2. GOODWOOD CUP.—Canecozu, 1. Cariboo, 2. Cossack, 3. DUKE OF RICHMOND'S PLATE.—Wallflower, 1. Tit-bit, 2. The MOLECOMB STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Teddington, 1. Hippolytus, 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Diligence, 1. Woodlark, 2. The ANGLESEY PLATE of 50 sovs.—Quiver, 1. Vasa, 2.

ST. KATHARINE'S AND IRONGATE REGATTA.

Six watermen of the above places contended here on Tuesday for a purse of sovereigns, given by the residents of the vicinity, to be rowed for in four heats, and the attendance of spectators was extremely great. There were five heats. GRAND HEAT.—A. Heathcote (Green), 1. James Timmins (Pink), 2.

LONDON-BRIDGE REGATTA.

The annual contest amongst the watermen at London-bridge took place on Tuesday, with six scullers in four heats, and was both respectably conducted and contested. The match was for a purse of 10 sovs, and other prizes given by the inhabitants of Bridge-ward and its vicinity.

FOURTH AND FINAL HEAT.—George Curtis (Green), 1. George White (Blue), 2. The winner took the lead, and kept it. Martin would, there is no doubt, have been second, but that he accidentally let go one of the sculls, and was delayed for nearly a minute.

ST. JOHN'S AND ST. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER REGATTA.

The annual double scullers' race, in three heats, amongst the watermen plying at the Horseferry and Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge, took place on Monday, and attracted a large assemblage of spectators, who appeared much pleased with the sport.

GRAND HEAT.—W. Meekiff and R. Evans (White), 1. J. Goatley and D. Davies (Blue), 2. T. Goodrum and S. Chalk (Green), 3. R. Gardner and W. Cunis (Pink), 4. The heat was started downwards. They made a beautiful start all together; Blue and White took the lead, and kept almost scull and scull for a considerable distance. White, upon going up to Vauxhall-bridge, shook their opponents off, capitally maintained their lead, and won easily.

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The fineness of the weather and anticipation of good sport had the effect of drawing some hundreds of spectators to this favourite place of resort on Monday. The regatta was, as usual, under the distinguished patronage of the Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Alfred Paget, Admiral Sir C. Adam, and the nobility and gentry of the town; and the prizes for competition were a new skiff and sundry other prizes, to be rowed for by six free watermen of the place. There were five heats.

GRAND HEAT.—George Watkins (Dark Blue), 1. T. G. Doust (Green), 0. They were on a level for nearly half a mile, when the winning man went away from the other.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that the majority of the great summer meetings are over, the smaller ones are rushing into the field, and every succeeding week shows a considerable numerical addition to the fixtures. We must confine ourselves, however, to the next, which is likely to keep the devotees of the turf on the move. On Monday, Mackley and Ripon; on Tuesday, Worcester and Huntingdon; and on Thursday, Edgeware and Newport: each two days we believe, and not one out of the pale of mediocrity. The principal, indeed the only meeting of any importance, will be the Brighton, which commencing on Wednesday, and supported by a club à la Bibury, will have three days' racing; the last being especially devoted to the amateurs. The management here is so much improved, and the trip so short and cheap, that we are justified in looking forward to a strong muster of sporting people, and a large general company.

The aquatic calendar is not a very extensive one. It is confined to the Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta, on Monday and Tuesday, at the Richmond Regatta, on Tuesday; and the Royal Northern Yacht Club (Greenock), Whitby, and Royal Victoria (Ryde) Regatta, on Thursday and following days.

The Cricketing arrangements are as follows:—Monday.—Return match a Leamington, between the Club of that town and the M. C. G. and ground; the Auberley Club and the Zingari; an All England match at Derby; and matches at Copenhagen House and Clapham. Wednesday.—At the Oval (Kennington), Surrey Paragon v. West Wickham. Thursday.—At Leamington, North against South. Friday.—Matches at Burton and Blackheath.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 4.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Sun rises 4h. 52m., sets 7h. 15m.
TUESDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.
THURSDAY, 8.—Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary.
FRIDAY, 9.—Capt. Marryatt died, 1848.
SATURDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	10 45	11 25	12 05	12 45	1 25	2 05

THE SUNDAY POSTAGE DELIVERY.

The undermentioned gentlemen form the Committee for rescinding the existing mischievous Postal Derangements—
Colonel Thompson, M.P.
F. Scully, Esq., M.P.
J. Heywood, Esq., M.P.
William Williams, Esq.
James Harmer, Esq.
R. J. Wood, Esq.
Morda Young, Esq.
Richard Taylor, Esq.
J. Wrightson, Esq.
T. J. Ferle, Esq.
R. R. Moore, Esq.
Neville Wood, Esq., M.D.
Rev Dr. Vaughan, D.C.L.
M. Foster, Esq., M.P.
Hon. C. F. Villiers, M.P.
Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.
G. Stiff, Esq.
E. Landells, Esq.
Joseph Thomas, Esq.
William Little, Esq.
R. Palmer, Esq.
Herbert Ingram, Esq.
J. K. Chapman, Esq.
Rev G. J. Dickson, M.A.
Rev M. Vaughan, LL.B.
Captain T. G. Hill, R.N.
Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P.
The O'Gorman Ma's, Esq., M.P.
W. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.
J. Nicolay, Esq.
F. Ledger, Esq.
W. Thorold Wood, Esq.
J. C. Scarle, Esq.
C. Oakley, Esq.
Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.
E. Lloyd, Esq.
Charles Mackay, Esq., L.L.D.
Thomas Rolph, Esq.
H. Mayhew, Esq.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Hall of the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, at SEVEN o'clock precisely, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUGUST 5, for the purpose of obtaining the immediate rescinding of the recent Postal Regulations stopping the delivery of Letters and Newspapers on Sunday, JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

JAMES IRVING SCOTT, Secretary.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued Success of the highly-popular Spectacle of "Mazeppa."—On MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with the Grand Hippodrama of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. To be succeeded by a most brilliant and original public expression of the GENIUS of the CIRCUS. To conclude with the Ballet of THE CHAMOIS HUNTER.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music.—Hall, Store-street.—MR. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled "NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL," at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, August 5th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers.—Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MONS. JULIEN.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—To-morrow, MONDAY, AUGUST 5th, and three following days, Danson's Panoramic View of the Alps, and Passage of the Army of Napoleon Buonaparte. Superb Menagerie, and recent additions. Another Splendid Elephant. Doors open from 9 A.M.; Feeding the Animals at 5; Concert at half-past 6; Passage of the Alps at 8; Fireworks at half-past 9. Admission, 1s.

THE DARDANELLES, CONSTANTINOPLE, and the BOPHROS.—During the First Week of the Exhibition of the GIANT MOVING PANORAMA, it has been twice visited by his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, who has been pleased to authorize the public expression of his high approval of its fidelity and beauty. Open Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the POLYORAMA, 309, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the world, not only as regards a faithful Representation of that great BATTLE, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-modelled Ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated Sea. Admission ONE SHILLING; Children Half-price. Open from 10 in the Morning till Ten in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 165, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Giant MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pitt, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr. Bachoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISCLOSING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening at 8.—Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

EMIGRATION to CANTEBURY.—Notice is hereby given that assisted Passages to Port Lyttelton, in the Canterbury Settlement, will be granted to a limited number of the working classes in the ships "Sir George Seymour," "Cressy," "Charlotte Jane," and "Handolph," to sail on the 29th of August; being Gardeners, Shepherds, Farm Servants, and Country. The Emigrants must be under forty years of age, of the highest character for sobriety, steadiness, and respectability, as certified by the clergyman of their parish.—Full particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained from James Edward Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Emigration, Office of the Canterbury Association, Cockspur-street, London.

FOR PORT LYTTLETON, CANTEBURY SETTLEMENT, the Fast-Clas Passenger Ship, "CRESSY," 720 tons; "RANDOLPH," 761 tons; "SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR," 850 tons; and "CHARLOTTE JANE," 730 tons; lying in the East India Docks. Chartered by the Canterbury Association, to sail on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Plymouth for Passengers. Rates of Passage (including Provisions, Medicine, and Medical Comforts): Chief Cabin, £42; Fore Cabin, £25; Stowage, £15. For further particulars apply to FIDY and Co., 157, Fenchurch-street; J. STAFFNER, 110, Fenchurch-street; or to WILLIAM BOWLER, Superintendent of Shipping for the Canterbury Association, 16, Billiter-street.

MRS. FANNY A. KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY A. KEMBLE is engaged for SIX READINGS of SHAKSPEARE, the FOURTH of which will be given on MONDAY EVENING, August 5, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; WEDNESDAY, August 7, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; and on FRIDAY next, August 9, MERCHANT OF VENICE. To commence each evening at half-past Eight o'clock precisely.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 55, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ON AUGUST 17, 1850, WILL BE PUBLISHED A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUASITOR.—A search through the heraldic MSS. in the library of the British Museum would in all probability, aid the investigation.
R A.—The British Peasage, if created by patent, is not necessarily hereditary, although the limitation is in almost all cases to the heirs of the body of the grantee. There are instances of Peasages granted for life only.
CARACALLA.—The family name of the Queen is Guelph.

"Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,"
Is the first line of Congreve's tragedy, "The Mourning Bride."
J S, a Constant Reader.—The French centimetre is the hundredth part of a metre, or 0.3937 inches.
A BROTHER FOR THE EXHIBITION OF '51 cost 1s for postage; but we cannot print his long letter.

ALGERNON BOSVILLE.—Mdlle. Jenny Lind will be in England very shortly.
CRETIN, Alnwick.—There is not yet an establishment for the education of cretins in England; but we believe they are received in the Asylum for Idiots, at Highgate.
A BRIGHTON CORRESPONDENT.—A person may in this country marry at the age of fifteen, and such marriage would even be valid now without the consent of parents or guardians.
P K, Dublin.—We will investigate the point connected with the arms of Kennedy, and reply shortly.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—No will requires a stamp, for the obvious reason that such a restriction would in most cases be very unjust, as it would amount to preventing a will being made at all.

HERALD.—The supporters cannot be borne by the collateral members of an Earl's family; the crest on a Cap of Maintenance may. It is quite usual to impale the wife's arms.
CHEYRON.—The Johnstons, Marquises of Annandale, bore the quartering "Or an anchor in pale gu." for Fairholm, of Craigie Hall.

G D.—We do not think there is any arms registered to the Cornish family of Andean.
FREDERICK.—The Duchess of Montpensier has issue. After the death of the present Queen of Spain and the Duchess of Montpensier, without children, the Crown would pass, by right of inheritance, to the Count of Montemolin, son of Don Carlos. Viscountess Villiers, Sir Robert Peel's daughter, has three sons and two daughters.
A J B.—A person, whose grandmother was an heiress, is authorised to quarter the arms of that lady's family, although other descendants may exist, and despite of the establishment of the family in Ireland.

E N, City.—Sir Humphry demonstrated, by experiment, that diamond affords no other substance by its combustion than pure carbonic acid gas; and that the process is merely a solution of diamond in oxygen, without any change in the volume of the gas.
IGNORAMUS, St. Clears.—See Mr. Knight's Notes upon the play of "Much ADO about Nothing."
ABRACADABRA.—See Mr. Christopher's lately published work on "Natal."

AN INQUIRER will find both his queries answered in recent numbers of "Notes and Queries."
T R W, Newport, and EPSILON, Hackney.—The line "Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," is from Pope's Epistles—"On the Use of Riches."

D B.—We cannot inform you as to the date of the magisterial decision.
PENNY PRICE had better submit to the Post-office Regulation.
J W, Dewsbury.—Your copy of the Bible is but of little value to a bookseller, being incomplete.

AN ADMIRER, Calcutta.—Your question cost 1s 10d postage.
A B C, Northampton.—Yours is a question for a solicitor.
E I L, Aberdeenshire.—We are not in possession of the address.
C W, Budleigh Salterton.—The sketch, we shall be the better able to decide.

THE GEM OF THE MOUL.—We shall engrave the Koh-i-Noor in a week or two.
O S R, Sussex.—Outlawry is the punishment of a person, who, being called into law, and lawfully sought, according to the usual forms, contemptuously refuses to appear. All the goods and chattels of the person so outlawed are forfeited to the Crown, and all profits of land, so long as the outlawry lasts.
M L, Rostall Hall.—Apply to Mr. Thomas, newspaper agent, Catherine-street, Strand.

G V, Buntingford. will, perhaps, communicate with Mr. Bell, addressed Vauxhall-Gardens.
BTA.—Apply to the Baths and Washhouses Society, at Exeter Hall.
H G, Liverpool.—The London Docks comprise an area of 90 acres—35 acres of water, and 12,960 feet of quay and jetty frontage.

ELIZA.—In "Don Juan," if we remember rightly.
IGNORAMUS had better apply to the periodical in question, who, we dare say, will not "treat a dissenting author very martyry."

C, Bishop of Stortford.—Your coin is a crown of Charles II. The rase under the head is supposed to indicate that the silver was derived from mines in the West of England. The crown is rather uncommon when in fine preservation.

H B.—The wax impression is from a Queen Anne's farthing, which has been perforated, to attach to the watch-chain.

BLUE BEARD.—Apply for the drawing-book at 86, Fleet-street.
FRERE, Bristol.—Yours is a brass medal of Frederick the Great; it is of no value or interest; it is not known on what occasion it was struck.

A Circulator.—The mean distance of the moon from the earth is 237,000 miles.
W W, Nottingham.—The work in question has not appeared.

QUIZ.—The boxes at Her Majesty's Theatre are Pit Tier, Queen's Tier, 1st Circle, 2nd Circle, Half Circle, and Slips.

AN INQUIRER.—The paper in the last Number of the "Quarterly Review," on the work entitled "Doctor Johnson, his Religious Life," &c. (Bentley), is from the pen of the Right Hon. noble John Wilson Croker. Mr. Croker is not a disinterested party, the remarks in his paper, which are not void of a splenetic character, do him no credit; while the book itself remains unscathed.

MENCE.—The arms submitted have a strong resemblance to those of the family of Norreys. The arms borne by the name of Mence are, "Az. four pales or, on a chief gu., three crosses formé of the second."

KELIE.—There never was a Lord Kelie among the Peers of the reign of Charles II.; nor does the name occur among Cromwell's Lords.

S S W.—The prefix "The" applied to Chisholm and O'Connor Don indicates that the bearer is the Chief of his race, "The Chisholm" *par excellence*.

PALL MALL.—Two younger brothers bear the same arms, differentiated only by the proper marks of cadency.

NEPOS.—Perhaps a reference to "Smith's History of the County of Cork" might throw light on the research.

A CONSTANT READER.—The pay of a Major in the Infantry is 16s. a day.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The pay of a Captain in the Infantry is 11s. 7d. a day.
DUNKELMENSIS wishes for the name of the lady who was mentioned in our Memoir of Miss Jane Porter as being the authoress's first cousin, and as resident at Carlsbrooke, Isle of Wight.

HELESA.—1. With a knife; 2. Longways.

ANONYMOUS.—After ordination, the induction may be made of any clergyman in holy orders, whether he be rector, curate, or neither. The point to be observed is that pursuant to canon 33 (which see). No one can be admitted into sacred orders without he has what is called a title, that is, some certain place where he might use his function, be it benefice or curacy, in the diocese of the bishop who ordains him. To this, however, the canon makes some exceptions, one of which is, "except by the bishop himself that doth ordain him minister, he be shortly after to be admitted either to some benefice or curatship then void."

A SUBSCRIBER.—Under what is called the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; but a patent for England does not extend to Ireland, and therefore, a patent for Ireland must have the other seal, called the Great Seal of Ireland. The Great Seals of England and Ireland are distinct for the purpose (amongst others) of granting letters patent.

ALPHA.—If the name in which the party was married was never used by him, or he was never known by it before the notice given to the registrar, that fact, under the circumstances mentioned, would render a marriage void. The party would be, moreover, liable to the penalties of perjury for having made a false declaration to the registrar.

L O K.—A copy of the List of Voters of each parish may be had from the parish overseer, on payment of a reasonable price for it. A copy of the whole Register of Voters of each county may be had from the Clerk of the Peace, on payment of a reasonable price. No doubt, an inspection of such List or Register may be easily obtained from the Overseer or Clerk of the Peace respectively.

A BARRISTER is thanked.
EUTHANASIA we have not room for.
A LIUT, E N, Delgany, is thanked.

T A R.—Received.
A B, Aberdeen.—See "Lloyd's List."
DELIA.—We do not interfere in wagers.

*** Owing to a press of news we have been obliged to omit our Advertising page this week.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The contest between the Danes and the people of the Duchies has begun in dreadful earnest. The two armies, which had been in presence a few days previously, after some slight skirmishes on Wednesday week, came to a general engagement the next day, Thursday, the 25th ult. The battle began at dawn of day (about three o'clock in the morning), and lasted eleven hours. The Danes attacked with about 25,000 men, and the Duchy army was about 20,000 strong. But the exact strength of either army is not stated. One account represents the Danes as 38,000, and the Duchy troops as 28,000 strong.

The centre of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, under General Willisen, occupied the village of Idstedt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig. The Danes attacked both wings of their enemies, and, after a combat which continued for eight hours, brought all their disposable strength against the centre of Willisen's troops, and at length forced him to return through Schleswig, to Schestedt, one mile north of the Eider, and close to the boundary line separating Schleswig from Holstein.

The battle is described as a very sanguinary one, and was fought with great bravery and obstinacy on both sides. The Danish troops, however, were not only superior in the number and weight of metal of their guns, but were also more fully officered, as well as having a larger amount of rank and file than the Duchy forces. The result is therefore not remarkable. The battle commenced with an attack by the Danes on both wings of the Schleswig-Holstein army. The Danes did not at first succeed in obtaining any advantage, but in a short time they began to gain ground on the left wing, where they attempted to establish themselves, but were so far driven back by the gallant charge of the Duchy rifles and infantry, that no further attack was made from that quarter. On the right wing they were so warmly received by the Schleswig-Holsteiners that they could not succeed in gaining a single inch of ground. After this attack on both wings had continued for two or three hours, the Danes made an onslaught on the centre along the Chaussee, in the direction of Flensburg, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery at the same time. The Schleswig-Holstein light infantry retired behind the main position near Idstedt, where the advancing Danes were received with a shower of balls from the fortifications thrown up there, which compelled them to retire a little. The Holsteiners again rushed to the centre, and with such vivacity that the Danes were soon obliged to retreat *en masse* into the poplar wood. This manoeuvre was twice repeated, and twice was the main position on the right wing and centre attacked by the Danes. On the left wing a mere skirmishing fire was only carried on.

The battle had, by this time, continued for nearly eight hours; and between ten and eleven o'clock it seemed certain that the result could not be otherwise than favourable to the Duchy troops. But just at this time it became apparent that the Danes had concentrated their whole force for a main attack on our centre and right wing. The whole Danish infantry debouched from the poplar wood and formed in line directly opposite the Schleswig-Holstein force, bringing up at the same time several new batteries of field artillery. At the same time, the Danish fatigued and worn-out troops were relieved by fresh battalions. General Willisen also caused his reserve batteries to be brought forward as well as the cavalry, which had as yet been but partially engaged; and about eleven o'clock a most fearful cannonade commenced on both sides, which was kept up on the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners with great obstinacy for two hours and a half, although the enemy's guns were larger and more numerous. Individual instances of courage at this critical period of the struggle were shown, that would appear almost incredible. A small Duchy battery of 12-pounders charged right into the thickest of the enemy's fire, posted itself at half distance, and greeted the Danes with repeated discharges from the battery. It was, however, soon obliged to retire, in order to avoid a charge of cavalry. The most determined courage of the whole army was, however, of no avail against the superior force the Danes at this time brought into action. They were also deficient in ammunition. About two o'clock the Danes made a concentrated combined attack upon the centre of the Holstein line, which, after a fierce but brief resistance, gave way. The whole line then retreated in excellent order through the town of Schleswig to their present position, the Danes having been too roughly handled to follow up their dear-bought advantage by pursuit.

The battle of Idstedt will certainly maintain its place among the most sanguinary contests on record. The loss on both sides has been immense; but the Danes have suffered more than the Schleswig-Holsteiners, great numbers of whose officers, however, fell beneath the deadly aim of the Danish Rifle Brigade. The number in killed, wounded, and missing, on both sides, is stated to be above 7000; but all is conjecture until the official reports are published. The most probable estimate, however, fixes the amount put *hors de combat* at 5000. The Danish troops have entered the city of Schleswig, and the fortifications of Eckernförde have been dismantled.

The latest accounts, which are to the 29th July, state that no change had taken place in the relative positions of the hostile forces. The Schleswig-Holsteiners were busily preparing for another engagement, which they confidently anticipated will result in victory; while the Danes were not less on the alert in making such arrangements as they think will secure to them another decided triumph. The Danish papers to the 27th ult. contain the first information received in the Danish capital of the battle of Idstedt, and its results. The official communication made to the Minister of War by the Danish General is as follows:—"After a two days' battle, the army has gained a decisive but sanguinary victory, and has approached the town of Schleswig. We have taken five cannon and 1000 prisoners. Our loss is very great." After this notification had been published, a war-steamer arrived at Copenhagen, from Flensburg, with 105 prisoners on board.

A greater loss to the Danes than the number of their killed and wounded is the death of General Schlegel, who was shot early in the morning of the 25th. General Schlegel was the second officer in command of the Danish army, and is said to have possessed great military abilities. Another able officer of the Danish army, who is said to be dead, and who is known to be severely wounded, is Col. Lassoe, a man whom General Krogh will find it difficult to replace. Col. Lassoe was the Danish general's right hand, and one of the best officers in the army.

The Danes are fortifying the old Danneberg to the south of the town of Schleswig. In the town itself they seem to be behaving with more moderation than was anticipated, though further to the north their acts are most vexatious, fixed contributions being levied from the German inhabitants; and those whose opinions have rendered them more prominent opponents of Danish misrule have been seized and sent off to Copenhagen as prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed for the Duchy of Schleswig.

A fleet of eighteen Danish men-of-war lies before the harbour's mouth at Kiel.

FRANCE.

The news from Paris this week is unimportant. The Legitimist journals believe that a *coup d'état* is concocting at the Elysee, and that it will be necessary for the Prorogation Commission to keep a sharp watch on the 15th instant, in the event of any such object being attempted. The dispassionate observers of public affairs, however, think that the Legitimists have no foundation for their fears, which owe their origin only to excited imagination and easy credulity.

The *Pouvoir* argues that the powers of Louis Napoleon ought to be extended, and that the sitting of the Assembly should be prolonged. A great many more persons have been arrested connected with the Nemesis society.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; and M. Thouvenel, Minister Extraordinary and Minister of the Republic to Greece, that of Commander of the Legion of Honour, for the skill and zeal they displayed in the late affairs of Greece.

The immoral productions and the political dramas lately brought out at the Paris theatres have determined the Government to put a stop to them for the future. The evils arising out of these performances have been so great and undeniable, that the Ministers resolved to bring before the Assembly, on Tuesday, a law forbidding the representation of any play, unless an authorisation should first be obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The admitted necessity of such a law prevented nearly all opposition, and it passed with a few dissentients only.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine has decreed a gold medal of honour to Captain Denison, of the American schooner *Jacob W. Ryason*, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French whaler, the *General Teste*, and for having carefully provided them with every necessary in the most generous and disinterested manner during thirty-four days.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome, of the 17th ult., state that the committee of cardinals is busily occupied with the municipal and provincial laws and other reforms, which are to be published in terms of the *motu proprio* of Sept. 1849. These measures are to be preceded by an amnesty, from which about 100 persons are to be excluded, and which will be published in August. The treasury of the Papal Government is exhausted, and some surprise is expressed that the Government does not make use of the portion of the Rothschild loan still lying in Rome, and which has never been touched.

An attempt to assassinate M. Nardoni, an officer of the Pope's Guards, has resulted in the capture of the assassin, and the discovery of a conspiracy among some political desperadoes in the Eternal City.

From the Austrian territories in the Peninsula, we learn that the re-organization of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces has been definitively settled as follows:—of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces has been definitively settled as follows:—There are to be two Civil Lieutenantcies, one at Venice for Venetian affairs, the other at Milan for Lombardy. Both these Lieutenantcies will be under the immediate control of the Minister. Each Lieutenantcy has councillors. M. Tognen-burg is mentioned as likely to be named Lieutenant for Venice, and Count Hartig for Milan.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 17th ult. The funeral of the late President Taylor took place on the 13th, and was attended by the leading senators and representatives of all parties. The occasion was honoured with appropriate and impressive solemnities; the military escort, commanded by the veteran General Scott, was composed of detachments of the United States troops, with a large number of volunteer militia companies from Baltimore and the district of Columbia.

In the principal cities of the Union the day was observed by suspension of business and suitable ceremonies.

The official list of the Cabinet (as changed by the new President) has not yet

been published, nor does it appear that all the selections have been made. In the absence, however, of official data, the following are said to be amongst the appointments likely to take place:—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, or Mr. Magnum, of North Carolina, as Secretary of War; Mr. John J. Crittenden, or Mr. Arthur F. Hopkins, as Attorney-General; Mr. T. J. McHennan, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. George Evans, of Maine, as Secretary of Treasury; Mr. James A. Pearce, of Mississippi, or Mr. King, of Georgia, as Secretary of Navy; Mr. Winthrop, or Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State. It is understood to be likely that the other seats in the Cabinet will be disposed of amongst the following gentlemen:—Governor Graham, of North Carolina; Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Messrs. Corwin, Baynard, Ingersole, &c.

On the 10th, in the Senate, a warm eulogium was delivered by Mr. Webster upon the character of the deceased magistrate.

On the 16th Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill to erect a monument to the President in Washington.

Strong hopes were entertained that the Compromise Slavery Bill would meet with the assent of the Senate at the Lower House.

It was anticipated that Congress would shortly adjourn on the question of a new cabinet and the policy of the President.

The late President, a few days before his death, had prepared a strong message to Congress, directed against the threatened invasion of New Mexico by Texas.

The alarm concerning the Indians at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is subsiding. The Brownsville papers say that "Indians abound, in large numbers, on both sides of the river, but as yet few outrages have been heard of."

Professor Webster's case was still undecided.

The hero of the fallen Roman Republic, Garibaldi, was expected to arrive in New York in the course of one or two weeks. He intends, it is said, to become an American citizen. Arrangements will probably be made to give him a reception worthy of his character as an exiled patriot.

On the 15th a daring attempt was made to burn the Astor-house Hotel, New York. It was discovered by the engineer of the Astor-house. It appears that Smith (the engineer) was in the cellar, and smelling smoke, endeavoured to find out from whence it came. Being unable to find anything of the fire in the cellar, he sent for Mr. Coleman, who soon ascertained that the smoke came from the cellar of Mr. Auguste Grandjean, and he at once ordered the door of Mr. Grandjean's store, which is No. 1, Barclay-street, to be forced open, when the store was found to be filled with smoke. Mr. Smith made his way into the cellar of the store, where he found a box filled with paper in a light blaze, and by the application of a bucket of water it was extinguished. An examination of the cellar showed that the fire had been kindled also under the stairs with some light wood, paper, and straw, but from some cause it had gone out. The box stood beside two barrels filled with loose paper, and covered over with loose straw. A short distance from these combustible materials stood three barrels filled with alcohol, and a few minutes would have sufficed to set those on fire, when they would have exploded beyond question, and none can foretell the consequences that would have ensued. Alexander Grandjean, a lad about sixteen or seventeen years old, the son of the proprietor, and Hugh Murray, his clerk, were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the store, it being proved on the examination that they left the store a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and that there was no smoke in the place at the time they left. Grandjean was liberated on his giving bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, and Murray remained still in confinement.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans brings the information that Texas is moving to assert by force the jurisdiction which New Mexico repels. Public meetings are held, volunteers are enlisted, and the Legislature is convened for August, so that the campaign which is to follow may have the benefit of the favourable season. It is quite probable that the invasion will take place even before the action of the Legislature. The very next intelligence from Santa Fé may be laden with the clamour and sanguine with the bloodshed of civil war.

INDIA.

Accounts from Bombay to the 25th of June, and from Calcutta to the 15th of June, have been received by extraordinary express, in advance of the Overland Mail. With the exception of the Nizam's dominions, which are in a disturbed state, tranquillity continues to prevail throughout our Eastern possessions. Sir Charles Napier will certainly leave India in October; this long circulated rumour is now published as a settled and an undisputed fact. Inquiries are to be instituted into the management of the Post-offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with a view to their improvement. Mr. Stevenson and his engineering staff have arrived at Calcutta; but finding the plan of the Bengal railway agreed to by the London Board and the Court of Directors impracticable have proceeded to examine a new line, and to report thereupon, which must be transmitted to England for approval before the railway can be commenced. Among the deaths recorded in the Indian papers are Captain Newbold, one of the most celebrated geographers in the East, and Doctor Larkworthy, whose exertions in endeavouring to stop the ravages of cholera are above all praise. The former had been unwell for some time, but the latter was cut off by the disease, which, in very many cases, he had been instrumental in eradicating or alleviating.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., High Master of St. Paul's School, to the Rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Nicholas Olave in the city of London, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Valentine Austen, M.A., as a compliment to the old school in which his Lordship was educated.

The Nepalese Princes have shown their appreciation of British art and manufacture by the purchase of a beautiful colossal candelabrum, executed in crystal glass by the Messrs. Osiers, of Birmingham and Oxford-street. This splendid work, which was the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Birmingham Exposition of Arts of last year, was made by Messrs. Osier as an improvement on the pair of candelabra manufactured by them for Ibrahim Pasha. The candelabrum is in height twenty feet six inches, carries thirty lights, and weighs upwards of a ton.

NOVEL BAZAAR IN AID OF A RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday, a sale of useful and ornamental articles took place under the arches of the South-Eastern Railway, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, in aid of the debt incurred in fitting up the arch 114 as a ragged school for the education of the poor children of the locality. The novelty of the place selected attracted a numerous company. The place was tastefully arranged, and the ladies who presided over the stalls had their benevolence rewarded by the receipt of a considerable sum in aid of the object in view.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company (leasted to the South-Eastern Company) was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Moorgate-street; Mr. Shadbolt in the chair. The accounts showed a disposable balance of £8718, after payment of interest on bonds and preference shares; and a dividend of 4s. per share, clear of income-tax, having been declared, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business of the meeting.

FIRE AT DEPTFORD.—On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in High-street, Deptford, on the premises of Mr. R. Featherstone, baker. The fire originated at the back of the oven, and soon took hold of the back part of the premises and the adjoining houses of Mr. Dandridge and Mr. G. Harman, bootmaker. The dockyard engines and those of the fire brigade from Watling-street, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, were speedily on the spot, but the fire was not extinguished until considerable damage had been done.

EXETER HALL.—Considerable improvements are about being effected in this building, with the view to remedy defects complained of in respect to its capabilities for sound. The raising of the present flat ceiling, giving it an arched form free from unnecessary projections, the removal of the large square pillars at the gallery end of the hall, and throwing back the organ and wall behind it, are among the principal improvements, which, after some months' careful consideration, have been sanctioned by the directors and shareholders. The works already commenced are expected to be completed about the last week in October.

ARRIVAL OF PARISIEN EXCURSIONISTS IN LONDON.—On Saturday evening last, a large number of holiday Parisians started, by the Northern of France Railway, for Calais, where they passed the night, and on Sunday morning 740 of them embarked for Dover in the South-Eastern and Continental Company's steamers *Prince Ernest* and *Lord Warden*, the greater portion of whom came by special train to London, where they arrived about seven o'clock in the evening. The London-bidge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway was crowded with friends and relatives of the visitors, who were greeted in the most enthusiastic manner: the scene was most animated. The Parisians took their departure after a stay of a few days. This is the first of a series of such visits contemplated during the present season. The excursion fares on the French lines are remarkably low. Return visits are, we believe, in course of arrangement.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CABIN-BOY ON THE RIVER.—On Monday morning, Mr. Baker, the Deputy Coroner, resumed an inquiry at the Ship Inn, High-street, Stepney, respecting the death of Henry Hopkins, aged fifteen years, a cabin-boy, who was found in the river, with his head shaved and covered with tar, and his person otherwise disfigured. The evidence adduced went to prove that the deceased was apprenticed from the Marine Society to a Mr. Smith, the owner of a brig called the *Atlantic*, trading between London and Shields. On the 15th ult., the captain went on shore to transact some business, and when he returned the crew were all in confusion, as the deceased was missing from the vessel. No one could account for his sudden disappearance, and the captain proceeded to the deceased's parents, to ascertain if the lad had been home, but he had not been seen there. Every search was made for him, but nothing was heard about the deceased until the following Tuesday, when the body was discovered off Stone-stairs, Ratcliff, in a most shocking condition. The hair of his head had been shaved or cut off, and his head covered with tar. His feet were likewise besmeared with the same composition, and his shoes were firmly adhering to them. The body was placed in a shell, and conveyed to the dead-house of Stepney Church, where it was viewed by the Jury. Its appearance was most distressing, and the relatives could with difficulty identify the poor lad. Mr. Penble, the beadle, stated that he had seen the owner of the vessel, and he informed him that the *Atlantic* would not be in the Pool before the 3rd of August, when the whole of the crew would be forthcoming to give evidence in the case. The parents were of opinion that the deceased had been subjected to some ill treatment, and by those means had either jumped or fallen overboard in his endeavours to escape. The Coroner said the case was one of a very mysterious nature, and required the most searching inquiry. He should adjourn the case until the vessel reached the river, and give the officer directions to summon the whole of the persons employed on board the brig. The Jury were then bound over to appear on the adjournment day, to proceed with the investigation.

have been expected—as the recent defalcations of many officers of these desirable institutions have but too deplorably shown. We are, therefore, glad to observe that the attention both of the Government and of independent members of Parliament has lately been more powerfully directed to both of these subjects, and that there is a growing disposition to legislate upon them in a manner consistent with the interests of the working classes—and, indeed, of all ranks and orders of the people.

The time of Parliament has now, and has long been, more fully occupied in undoing the erroneous legislation of the past than in originating new measures. The great want of the country is, in fact, the removal of obstructions. It desires no paternal care from the Government. It only wishes to be left free and unimpeded to pursue its own industry. While one large capitalist can do much under the existing system, twenty or a greater number of small capitalists, who may between them possess a larger accumulation of savings than the one, can do little or nothing. The law of partnership interposes difficulties. The secure and profitable investment of small savings is so impeded, and rendered so expensive, that a man with fifty or a hundred pounds scarcely knows what to do with it. Upon these subjects—the importance of which, in a state of society like ours, where our population runs so rapidly upon the heels of our resources, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate—a Select Committee has lately been sitting. Its report has just appeared, and forms a document in all respects most interesting and valuable. It lays bare the evils of the present state of the law of commercial association in a striking and powerful manner; and will, in all probability, be the means of enlightening the public opinion of the country to an extent sufficient to compel the interference of the Legislature to remove the many existing obstructions that prevent the free play of the national industry. The Legislature is not asked to do, but to undo; and we will not doubt its desire to act in this respect in accordance with the necessities of the time, and with the true interests of the wealth-producers of this country.

There are three objections to the safe and profitable investment of small capitals, to which the attention of the Select Committee was more particularly directed, and to which it devotes the principal portions of its report. These are the laws relating to the sale and transfer of real property, the revenue laws, and the laws of commercial partnership. The committee heard evidence upon each of these heads. The first and last of them seem, as far as we can judge, to be the most important. The committee states with justice that investments in land or in landed securities are much desired by the provident among the working and middle classes, but that the uncertainty and complexity of titles, the enormous length and expensiveness of conveyances, together with the costs of stamps, place this species of investment beyond the reach of those parties. The committee are of opinion that the greatest benefit would be conferred both upon the owners of real estate and upon small capitalists desirous of calling "some spot of land their own," if these evils were diminished, or entirely removed, by the simplification of titles and the shortening of conveyances. This subject is not new. It has long engaged the attention of the best lawyers and the wisest statesmen of our time, and is at present under the official consideration of commissioners appointed by her Majesty. The country may therefore hope that, in due time, and after full and earnest deliberation, the action of the Legislature will be summoned to the aid of the buyers and sellers of land and houses, and that hereafter there will be no more difficulty in purchasing an acre of ground than in purchasing a garment.

With regard to the association of persons of small capital for trading purposes, with liabilities limited and clearly defined, the public opinion of the country is not yet so ripe as on the former question. The public, it is true, has recently been shocked by the dreadful disclosures made with regard to the sloop-trade, by which a wealthy speculator entering into the labour market, grinds down the faces of the poor to his own profit, and degrades the unhappy work-people socially, physically, intellectually, and religiously, to a degree unknown in any other country calling itself civilized. For this state of things there is but one possible remedy—the association of the workers to provide the sloop goods which the public will buy, and the distribution among these workers of the enormous profits made by the speculating capitalist. The law of partnership is the impediment. In some cases, even at present, the working men of various trades, degraded and depressed by the operation of the sloop system, have united their small savings of money and combined their labour, to produce for public sale the articles of their manufacture. "These industrious men," say the committee, "work together under regulations of their own, with a small capital; they are directed by managers whom they choose, the goods produced are sold for their common benefit, and the profits are divided among the contributors of capital and labour, in certain proportions agreed to. At present the law affords no effectual remedy against the fraud of any one dishonest contributor or partner, and no summary mode of enforcing the rules agreed to for mutual government. The committee add their opinion that the difficulties which affect the law of partnership operate with increased severity in proportion to the smallness of the sums subscribed, and the number of persons included in the association. They think that any measures for the removal of these difficulties would be peculiarly acceptable to the middle and working classes, and would tend to satisfy them that they are not excluded from fair competition by laws throwing obstacles in the way of men with small capitals."

The French law of partnership, known under the name of partnership "*en commandite*," seems peculiarly available to the necessities of this trading and commercial age, and to the wants of the humble and industrious population of Great Britain; and to some such law the recommendations of the committee very clearly point. The law may be simply defined as one permitting partnership with a limited liability. A Royal Charter is at present requisite to legalize such an association in England; so that an association of working tailors, for instance, wishing to work together for mutual benefit, and to undersell the individual sloop speculator, could not be brought into a position to compete with him with any safety or legality unless they procured a charter, at an expense which could not be less than £1000, and which might, under some circumstances, be £2000. The committee, without expressly recommending the French system of partnership "*en commandite*," are of opinion that Royal Charters for such associations should be procurable at a more reasonable cost; an opinion in which most persons who know anything of the subject will be disposed to agree. The whole matter is one of great interest and importance, not only to the working-classes, popularly so called, but to the middle, and, indeed, to the upper ranks of society. Whatever tends to make the poor provident, industrious, and self-supporting, is a national boon—not to be measured by its influence upon any one section of the people. The benefit permeates and pervades society, and extends from the lowest to the highest classes. We hope that the subject will receive the attention which it merits, and that the report of the Select Committee will in due time produce its proper fruit—a wise, earnest, and beneficial series of legislative enactments, simplifying the titles and cheapening the transfers of property realized; removing impediments from the path of that industry which desires nothing more than to employ itself in the creation of wealth; and relieving labouring men from the perilous position of semi or utter pauperism to which they are often reduced by the operation of erroneous and ill-considered laws, passed long ago, and utterly inaccordant with the wants, opinions, and true interests of the present age.



MEETING IN WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, FOR THE ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL. MEETING IN WILLIS'S ROOMS.

In our Journal of last week we duly reported the proceedings of the public meeting, held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Robert Peel, "for the purpose of perpetuating by some enduring memorial the recollection of his talents, his exertions in the public service, and his exemplary private virtues."

We now engrave the most interesting stage of the proceedings—his Grace the Duke of Wellington reading the first resolution to the meeting. On the left of his Grace is seated the right hon. chairman, the Earl of Aberdeen; and next, Viscount Hardinge.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were at once appointed members

of the committee:—The Duke of Buccleugh, Duke of Wellington, Marquis Camden, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Bathurst, Earl of St. Germans, Earl of Ripon, Earl Jermyn, M.P.; Viscount Sydney, Viscount Caning, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Ashley, M.P.; Viscount Mahon, M.P.; Viscount Newry, M.P.; Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Ashburton, Lord Montagu, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P.; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Midleton, Bart.; Sir John Young, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.; Mr. T. G. Bucknall Esq.; Admiral Bowles, M.P.; Colonel Wood; Mr. J. Wilson Patten, M.P.; Mr. W. Tatton Egerton, M.P.; Mr. Duncan McNeill, M.P.; Mr. Edward Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. William Cotton, Mr. H. H. Lindsay, Mr. William Gregson, Mr. Richard Twining, and Mr. Robert Garrard.

The subscriptions collected in the room exceeded £1600.

WORKING-MAN'S TESTIMONIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Central Committee for carrying out this object was held at the committee-rooms, Belvidere Hotel, Pentonville, which was attended by Sir James Duke, M.P., Baronet; Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., and other influential members, when the affairs were thoroughly investigated, and found to be in a very satisfactory state. It is contemplated to hold a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor in the course of next week.

MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL AT LEEDS.—On Monday, a very numerous meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Court-house, at Leeds, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate the public services of the late Sir Robert Peel. Resolutions expressive of the national loss sustained by his death, and providing for the erection of a public monument to his memory, were unanimously adopted, the meeting being addressed in support of them by Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., the Rev. W. Sinclair, Mr. Gott, Mr. Sikes, Mr. Wilkinson, and other influential gentlemen.

FOUNDATION OF "THE ALFRED FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL," AT WANTAGE.

It will be recollected that a committee was formed some months past with a view to the erection of a memorial in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great, at Wantage, Berks; described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 27, 1849. The result was an appropriate proposal to revive the Wantage Grammar School by subscription, in augmentation of the limited fund appropriated to that purpose since the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the erection of a suitable building, with master's residence, &c.; and the allotment of sufficient salary to maintain a gentleman of character and education as master. Although the whole amount required is not yet subscribed, the laudable efforts of the committee have been so far successful, that on Monday last the corner stone of "The Alfred Grammar-School" was laid by B. Wroughton, Esq., of Woolley Park, Berks. Appropriate prayers were previously offered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese; the Venerable the Archdeacon Berens, the Vicar (the Rev. Mr. Buller), and most of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood attending the interesting ceremony.

We annex a Sketch of the proposed building, which is in the style of the first period of pointed architecture prevailing in the 13th century; and is arranged round three sides of a quadrangle. The school occupies the west side; the dining-hall, kitchen-offices, and dormitory, the north; and the residence for the master, the east. The edifice is to be built of Cirencester stone, with Bath-stone quoins and dressings. The roof of the school and dining-hall will be open to the timber framing. The School will provide accommodation for seventy scholars, of which thirty will be boarded.

The design is effective, in good keeping; and possessing much variety of outline. It will be a pleasing addition to the picturesque scenery of the ancient town of Wantage. Mr. J. B. Clacy, of Reading, is the architect; and the contract for the work has been taken by Messrs. Hunt and Kent, of Wantage.

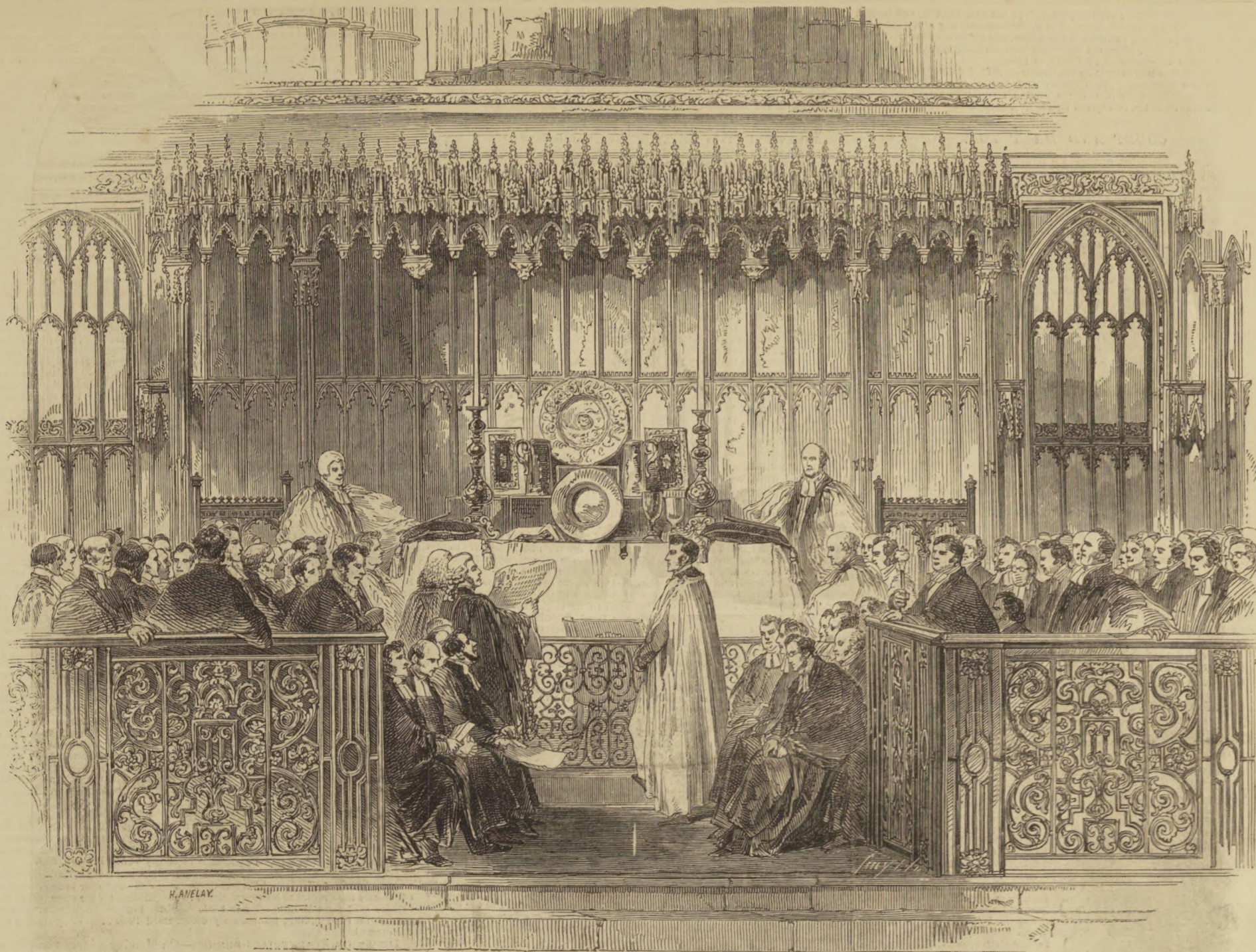
In a well-considered appeal in behalf of the funds for carrying out this desirable object, it is stated that "the Governors of the Wantage Town Lands have long been anxious to revive their Grammar School, and to provide for the middle classes of their neighbourhood a cheap and efficient course of instruction, embracing not only a rudimentary acquaintance with the Latin language, but also the necessary addition of a sound modern education."

Mr. Ormond, of Wantage, Treasurer of the County, has undertaken the management of the fund; and the list includes the following subscriptions:—

The Governors of Wantage, 100l.; B. Wroughton, Esq., 100l.; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, 10l.; the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 2l.; E. Martin Atkins, Esq., 25l.; R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., 25l.; P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., 25l.; Lord Barrington, M.P., 20l.; R. Gibson, Esq., High Sheriff of Berks, 10l. 10s.; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 5l.; the Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, 5l.; the Ven. Archdeacon Amiel, 20l.; M. T. 20l.; Rev. C. E. Pritchard, Balliol, 20l.; D. Trinder, Esq., Exeter, 20l.; Rev. R. Greswell, Worcester, 10l. 10s.; G. T. I. M., 20l.; the President of Trinity, 10l.; John Ormond, Esq., 20l.; George Butler, Esq., 10l.; Thomas Duffield, Esq., 10l.; E. P. Bastard, Esq., 20l.; Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, 10l.; Rev. John Hayward, 10l. 10s.; Dr. E. P. Whittingham, 10l.; Henry Hipplisley, Esq., 10l.; the Vicar of Wantage, 10l. 10s.; W. Ormond, Esq., 10l. 10s.; H. Elwes, Esq., 10l.; the Warden of All Souls, 10l. 10s.; Rev. W. Hayward, Esq., 10l. 10s.; C. Liddiard, Esq., 10l. 10s.; J. Bowles, Esq., 10l.; Earl Craven, 25l.; G. H. Eyre Esq., 10l.; C. W. Fuller, Esq., 10l.; Magdalen College, 10l.



THE ALFRED FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, WANTAGE, BERKS.



CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

THURSDAY week (St. James's Day) being appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of the Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., late minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, to the bishopric of Montreal (Canada), at Westminster Abbey, the sub-dean (Lord John Thynne) and the canons met the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

At the appointed hour (eleven o'clock), the procession formed and proceeded to the cathedral. The Archbishop took up his place on the north side of the holy table, the Bishops of London and Manchester on the south side, and the Bishop designate in a seat appointed in the *sacristy*.

The sub-dean and canons having taken their seats in the stalls, the usual morning prayers commenced. The Archbishop then proceeded with the communion service and the responses; and the Nicene creed being sung, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, secretary to the Church Building Society, preached an eloquent sermon from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, v. 18, 19, 20.

The canons' verser then conducted the Bishop designate to the chapel appointed, where he was invested with the rochet.

During his absence, the anthem, "We have heard" (Aldrich—Psalm xlv. 1—6), was sung. At the conclusion, the Bishop designate returned to the *sacristy*, where he was presented to the Archbishop. The Consecration Service from the Book of Common Prayer was then proceeded with, the Litany being chanted by two minor canons. When the Archbishop had concluded the questions to the Bishop designate, he retired and put on his robes, and the Bishops of London and Manchester (the presenting Bishops) resumed their seats, and an anthem, "The Lord gave the word" (Handel), was sung; after which, the Bishop designate returned and knelt down at the communion-table, and the "Veni Creator" (Palestrina) was sung by the whole choir. The Consecration Service then proceeded, and at the conclusion the Bishop designate took his seat within the rails. The holy sacrament was then administered, and the ceremony closed. There was a very large congregation present. We briefly recorded the Consecration last week; we now illustrate its most impressive portion—at the altar.

The Rev. Dr. Fulford, the new Bishop, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which college he became a fellow in 1825. He was afterwards for twenty years rector of the populous manufacturing town of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, and for the last four years and a half minister of Curzon chapel, Mayfair, and also chaplain to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The newly constituted diocese of Montreal is formed out of the late diocese of Quebec, which formerly contained the whole of the province of Lower Canada. The new diocese will contain the whole district of Montreal as defined for judicial purposes. The late Bishop (Dr. Mountain) will take the name of Bishop of Quebec, and will retain the districts of Quebec, Gaspé, and Three Rivers. The new diocese will contain 417,213 inhabitants, 56,258 square miles, and only 44 clergymen. The parish church of Christ church, a large and rather handsome Grecian edifice, will be made the cathedral of the Bishop, who will remain at Montreal.

It was intended that the Consecration of the new Bishop of the Canterbury Settlement (the Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D.), who for some years past has filled the post of Principal at the National Society's Training College, Battersea, should have taken place on Thursday week; but, in consequence of certain necessary arrangements not having been complied with, his consecration has been postponed for the present.

The Bishop of Montreal will proceed forthwith to enter on the episcopal duties of his diocese.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

WITHIN the present week the handsome mansion in Pall-mall, known as Marlborough House, has been the subject of some interesting proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, by which possession of the mansion will be secured to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales so soon as he shall have attained the age of eighteen years. In the meantime the house will be appropriated to the display of the grand collection of pictures so generously presented by Mr. Vernon to the nation. These have, accordingly, been removed to Marlborough House, which was opened privately on Thursday; and will be opened to the public on Monday next.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the new arrangement of the pictures, which have hitherto been so sadly misplaced in the underground rooms of the National Gallery. Of course, any change from their former position must be for the better; but, in order to exhibit pictures well, you require certain architectural conditions not often found in even the most magnificent of dwellings. The gain in respect of the Vernon Collection is rather in the increased convenience of the public, who can now wander through a suite of rooms, instead of being confined to one, than in the actual viewing of the pictures. As regards light—the light, that is to say, which is necessary for pictures—they are not much better off than they were when in the "cellar;" and this we say with a full allowance for the gloominess

of the weather on Wednesday, when the private view took place. Besides the "Vernon" collection, there are two rooms filled with pictures of the English school that have hitherto been exhibited in the National Gallery—those by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Wilkie, Hogarth, &c.; in short, all the English branch of the National Collection. The change with respect to these pictures is decidedly for the worse. In the building on "the finest site," they could, at least, be seen; at Marlborough House an antique gloom is thrown over them by the shadows from the deep windows, not at all favourable to the development of their merits of colour.

The whole collection occupies the suite of rooms on the ground-floor. The two first rooms are devoted to the National Gallery excerpts, and the rest to the Vernon Collection. That collection is too well known to our readers to require even enumeration. We noticed many peculiarities in the placing or "hanging" of the pictures, by which the merits of some were detracted from, while those of others were a little too much enhanced; but, doubtless, there are good practical reasons for all these things. One picture, the large Turner, "The Fates and the Golden Bough," is placed on the mantel-shelf of one of the rooms. It is a picture which requires to be seen from a distance: here it is brought too close to the eye, and its effect, such as it is, is spoiled. Mr. Eastlake's picture, painted for the Vernon collection, and exhibited this year at the Academy ("The Escape of the Carrara Family"), is here. It occupies a conspicuous position, "on the line." Landseer's pictures are generally pretty well placed. His new title

of knighthood is added to the inscriptions, all the pictures by him being labelled "Sir" Edwin Landseer, R.A. There are seven pieces of sculpture in the collection:—Gibson's "Hylas;" Baily's "Canning," after Nolken; his "Wellington," after the same; his "Newton," after Rouillat; Chantrey's "Sir W. Scott;" and Mr. Bacon's bust of the Marquis of Wellesley.

The history of the mansion is curious:—Marlborough House was built in 1709–10, by Sir Christopher Wren, for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased by Queen Ann to the Duchess, "heretofore built and used for keeping of pheasants, guinea-hens, partridges, and other fowl," and on "that piece of garden taken out of St. James's Park, then in the possession of Henry Boyle, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." We find this minute piece of information (Docquet of Grant, 10th June, 1709, in Harl. MS. 2264) in the second edition of Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook of London;" whence, also, we quote the substance of the following details.

The expense of building the house (between £40,000 and £50,000), the Duchess tells us, was entirely defrayed by the Duke. Wren was employed, to vex Vanbrugh. The great Duke and the Duchess died in this house. The Duchess used to speak of her neighbour George, meaning the King, in St. James's Palace; and here she is described as "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner," and thus receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The Pall Mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the Duchess designed a new one, and was busy trying to effect the necessary



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

purchases, when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stepped in, and bought the very lease she was looking after. The blocked-up archway of the intended opening faces the principal entrance to the house, and forms a sort of screen to the parlour in Pall Mall. The old buildings between Marlborough House and St. James's Palace were removed by Vardy, in 1748.

Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817, for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The Princess died before the assignment was effected; but the Prince (now King of the Belgians) lived here for several years. The last inhabitant was the late Queen Dowager Adelaide.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been enjoying their accustomed retirement during the past week at Osborne. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness on Monday.

His Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg also arrived on a visit to the Queen on Monday, returning to town on the following day.

On Tuesday, her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and several of the Royal children, visited Appuldurcombe, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Yarborough, on the southern side of the island. It is rumoured that the object of the Royal visit was to determine upon the eligibility of selecting this place as a temporary residence for the Duchess of Kent.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and family still continue at Osborne, and took their usual airings on Wednesday and Thursday. The Earl of Clarendon arrived at Osborne on Thursday, and remains on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Countess of Dysart as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the infant Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, left Cambridge House on Tuesday morning, by the London and North-Western Railway, for Plasnewydd, Anglesey, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson was in attendance on the Duchess of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited and took leave of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz on Monday evening, at Cambridge House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left Gloucester House on Tuesday, for Richmond Park.

His Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg, with the Princess of Oldenburg and the youthful members of the Imperial family, arrived in London on Monday last from St. Petersburg. Their Imperial Highnesses have come to England for the advantage of sea bathing during the season, and we believe they intend to take up their residence for a time on the Welsh coast. The Prince Peter is a nephew of the Emperor of Russia.

Earl Grey had a dinner-party on Wednesday, at his residence, in Carlton-house Terrace, which included the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Countess of Clarendon, Earl St. Germans, Lady Dufferin, Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Lady Mary Wood, &c.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Peter of Oldenburg and the Princess of Oldenburg, children, and suite, left town on Wednesday for Torquay. Colonel de Maltby has also left town for Torquay.

The Earl of Carlisle had a dinner party on Tuesday, at his residence in Grosvenor-place.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR JOSHUA COLLES MEREDYTH, BART., OF GREENHILLS, COUNTY KILDARE.

Few have died more generally lamented than this excellent and worthy Baronet. Sir Joshua was one of the last survivors of the race of old-fashioned courtly gentlemen, now nearly extinct; and he delighted to recall the anecdotes of his earlier years, which—told with a grace and humour peculiarly his own—rendered his society in the highest degree entertaining.



In kindness of heart, cheerfulness of spirit, and gentlemanly bearing, he has left scarcely an equal; and his death will cause a void among his numerous friends, which will be long and sorrowfully felt.

The family, one of very ancient Welsh descent, of which he was the representative, was established in the Sister Island in 1584, by the Rev. Dr. Richard Meredyth, who went to Ireland as chaplain to the Lord Deputy Perrott, and became eventually Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. His son, also a distinguished man in his time, was the Right Hon. Sir Robert Meredyth, of Greenhills, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. From him the deceased Baronet was seventh in descent.

Sir Joshua was born June 1, 1771, and had, consequently, just entered on his 80th year. Early in life he served with credit in the British army, was knighted during his father's lifetime, in 1793, and received from Louis XVIII. the order of military merit, and from the Grand Duke of Hesse that of Louis of Hesse. He married, first, in 1795, Maria, only daughter and heir of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq., of the county of Westmeath; and secondly, in 1822, Doligny, second daughter and coheir of Colonel Edwards, of London. By the former he leaves four daughters: Frances, married to Philip O'Reilly, Esq.; Barbara, who wedded, first, Eyre, Lord Castlecoote, and secondly, Joseph, present Earl of Miltown; Maria, widow of the Hon. William Butler; and Theresa, widow of James McEvoy, Esq., of Tobertine, county of Meath.

In the proceedings recently adopted by the Baronets Committee to substantiate their claims of privileges, Sir Joshua Meredyth took an active part. He headed one deputation to the Government, and was cordially received as an old acquaintance by Sir Robert Peel. He died at Dover, on the 27th ult.

SIR WILLOUGHBY WOLSTAN DIXIE, BART.

This gentleman died on the 23rd ult. The event was so sudden as to excite universal surprise and general regret. On the preceding Sunday afternoon, while sitting with several other friends on an iron rail, at Shenton Hall, the seat of Major Wollaston, he lost his balance, and fell back on his head, which caused considerable pain at the time, but the accident was not thought of as a serious nature, inasmuch as the next day he was about the park as usual. On the following Tuesday morning, however, Sir Wolstan was taken suddenly and dangerously ill: medical aid was instantly procured, but proved of no avail; he continued in a precarious state for a few hours, and died about two o'clock, P.M., the same day.



The deceased Baronet represented an ancient and eminent Leicestershire family, on which a Baronetcy was conferred in 1660. He was born in October, 1816, and married, 16th March, 1841, Louisa Anne, younger daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H., of Ferney Hall, county Salop, by whom he leaves three daughters. The title is inherited by his uncle, now Captain Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart., R.N.

The late Sir Wolstan was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Leicester, and held a Captain's commission in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The lamented Baronet was followed to the grave by a number of relatives and friends, and by a large concourse of tenantry.

SIR JOHN PENISTON MILBANKE BART., OF HALNABY, COUNTY YORK.



The family of Milbanke, of which the deceased Baronet was the male representative, derived its descent from Ralph Milbanke, Cup Bearer to Queen Mary of Scotland, who sought an asylum in England in consequence of a duel in which he had been engaged in his native country.

Sir John was son of John Milbanke, Esq., by Cornelia his wife, daughter of Sir William Chambers, Knight, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease, in 1825, of his uncle, Sir Ralph (Milbanke) Noel, father of Lady Noel Byron.

He was born 20th August, 1776, and married twice: first, in 1799, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Julius Herring, Esq., of Jamaica; and secondly, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James Fenwick, and widow of Thomas Grey, M.D. By the former he had one son, the present Sir John Ralph Milbanke, Bart., a diplomatist, and five daughters.

THE SUB-DEANERY OF ST. PAUL'S.—Some delay is likely to occur in the filling up of this appointment, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Knapp. The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Milman) left London for Italy only a few days before the death of Dr. Knapp, and until his return no appointment can possibly take place.

MONEY ORDERS.—A notice, just issued by the Postmaster-General, directs that in future, on the suspension of the business of any post-office where money-orders have been made payable, such orders shall be payable at any other post-office which the Postmaster-General shall direct: that such orders shall be invalid at the expiration of twelve months from their date; that money-orders shall be payable within two months after the end of the month of their issue; such orders, if not paid within the stipulated period, to be renewable by fresh orders, less the poundage, on application to the Postmaster-General, and subject to the regulations affecting original orders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, a quarterly court was held, when the present Duke of Cambridge was elected a vice-president, in the room of his illustrious father. It appeared from the report that the number of patients in the hospital last week was 238, of whom 46 had been discharged, and five died, leaving 187 under treatment. During the present week 40 had been admitted, making the number in the hospital 227. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was £1447 5s. 7d., and on the Samaritan Fund £112 3s. 9d. The committee wished it to be particularly known, that, in order to fully carry out the objects of the hospital, at least £4000 per annum was required beyond the ordinary income. The report was adopted; and after some formal business, the meeting separated.

JOB AND POSTMASTERS', & PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at Messrs. Tattersall's; Mr. Deacon in the chair. The report stated that the capital amounted to £8828 17s. Three per Cent. Consols. During the last year an additional life annuitant had been elected on the funds, receiving £18 4s. per annum. Since their last annual meeting the receipts had been £812 15s. 9d., of which £476 12s. 1d. had been invested in the funds, and there remained a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £283. The report was adopted; and, after some complimentary votes, the meeting separated.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this excellent charity was held at the offices, 18A, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday; Mr. Glin presiding. From the report, it appeared that the society was formed in 1843, and since its commencement fifty-eight persons have become the recipients of its bounty. At the present time there are forty-one pensioners on the funds—twenty-five men and sixteen women—the former receiving 18s. per month, and the latter 14s. The total amount distributed amongst the pensioners has been nearly £1300; and the directors, who have recently raised the pensions 2s. per month, are desirous, as soon as possible, of adding to the number of pensioners, and still further increasing the amount of the pensions. The total receipts of the past year were £1239 14s. 4d.; and the expenditure, including £372 10s. in the purchase of £400 stock, £825 9s. 6d.; leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of £414 4s. 10d. The society also now possesses £3400 in the Three per Cents, and may be fairly looked upon as firmly established among the metropolitan charities.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of the medical profession, and others interested in the subject, was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of forming a society to investigate the history, origin, causes, and laws of propagation of epidemic diseases, with a view to their more effectual prevention or improved treatment. Lord Ashley, M.P., having taken the chair, said that it might be remarked that, as he was not a professional man, he was out of place in taking the chair upon such an occasion; and if it was merely a physical question they had met to discuss, if the meeting had been intended only for the advancement of medical science, the remark might be justly applied. But this was a subject in which all were interested, and which concerned the moral as well as the physical well-being of the community. In the present age of inquiry and great activity, fact upon fact had been collected until (if he might use the expression) the treasury was overflowing, and it was most desirable that the highly cultivated minds and burning zeal of the medical profession, instead of being thrown away in isolated exertion, should be concentrated, for the purpose of examining these facts. This was the object of the proposed association. It was a fact that not less than 12,000 persons were carried off every year in this metropolis by epidemic diseases, many of which arose from perceptible causes; and to trace out these causes, and apply such means of prevention and such remedies as science might suggest, would be the office of the Epidemiological Society. At the present time we were threatened with a recurrence of the fearful visitation which swept through the country last year. In England and Wales alone the cholera carried off no less than 73,000 persons, and yet its cause and its origin were unknown. If such visitations as this continued to be periodically repeated, and the existing uncertainty regarding them remained, it would be a disgrace to the medical profession, and a scandal to the age in which we lived. The investigation of such subjects would tend to the discovery of truth, and its application to the well-being of the community. In moving the first resolution, establishing the society, Dr. Babington said that the society had no intention of interfering with investigations of individuals. On the contrary, it proposed to aid them with funds, with a good library, by putting them in communication with the eminent men of other countries, and to facilitate their efforts in every way. But to carry out their plans they must have funds at their disposal, and therefore it was proposed that each member should pay an annual subscription of one guinea.—Mr. R. D. Grainger said that it was a striking fact, that, in the year 1848, when the cholera was approaching, no less than 18,000 deaths were caused in the metropolis by epidemic or zymotic diseases—a larger number than occurred during the visitation of cholera in the subsequent year. For several years a steady increase had been observed in this class of diseases, so that in 1846 the number of deaths from them was seven times greater than in 1838. These were facts the causes of which it would be the object of the society to investigate. They would have to investigate the influence of a deteriorated atmosphere and of impure water; to settle the debated question of contagion or non-contagion; the incubation of diseases, and other subjects of a similar nature, so that a wide field was before them. Resolutions providing for the government of the society, and appointing a president (Dr. Babington), vice-presidents, and a council, were also passed, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Addison, Dr. Golding Bird, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. Rogers, Dr. Allison, and other gentlemen.

TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—On Tuesday morning a general meeting of the clergy and laity was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, with the view of promoting the restoration of alienated tithes to their legitimate purposes, viz. the service of the Church. Lord J. Manners, M.P., took the chair. His Lordship observed that the report of the proceedings of the society had already appeared fully in print, and therefore it would not be necessary for him to enter at any length into its details. The fact which had called the Tithe Redemption Trust into existence was, that the clergy of the Church of England were inadequate in point of numbers to fulfil the duties imposed upon them, and were in many instances ill paid for their labours. According to a pamphlet lately published by Mr. Palmer, 4000 additional clergy were required to render the service of the Church of England effectual, and of these 1400 were required in the metropolis alone. The tithes of 4600 parishes in this country were alienated, taking away from the service of the Church £1,500,000 yearly. The Tithe Redemption Trust had for its object the gradual redemption of these funds, with a view to their application to their original use. By the expenditure of £500 they had already redeemed £50 yearly to the Church; and at that rate, if the public would contribute £5000 yearly, at the end of twenty years £10,000 yearly would be restored to the use of the Church of England. About £1100 of tithes were annually restored to the use of the Church by the efforts of private individuals unconnected with the society, and amongst these were the present and late Archbishop of Canterbury, and also the University of Oxford. He earnestly hoped for a liberal support in effecting the good object they sought to attain. The Rev. James Davis proposed the first resolution:—

That the principle of tithes has been generally admitted from time immemorial, and that the Church and State in England have always recognised it in their legislation as the proper provision for the public ministrations of religion.

Mr. Evans seconded this resolution, which was carried *nem. con.* The following were also agreed to:—

That tithes have been in many instances during a long period alienated from their holy purpose, their restoration has been, and still is, a matter of deep solicitude to Churchmen; that the Tithe Redemption Trust has been framed with the view of remedying the great evil of the alienation of tithes, by facilitating their restoration to the service of God in the parishes whence they arise; that the objects and mode of proceeding proposed by the Tithe Redemption Trust are deserving of support and co-operation, not only as being well fitted to cause a general restoration of alienated tithes, but as being well fitted to promote in the best manner that increase of church endowment which is now so much needed.

These were ably supported by several clergymen and gentlemen present, and the meeting separated, after thanking the chairman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday, the third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Wm. Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors for the year ending 24th June, 1850, stated that during that period the contributions to the charity had exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, though, considering the various trades with which builders were connected, the result might have been fairly anticipated. The donations and subscriptions during the past year amounted to nearly £1030: the annual ball, which was celebrated in January, produced a profit of £98, and at the anniversary dinner in June last upwards of £400 had been contributed to the funds of the society. The institution has at the present time £1600 invested in the Three per Cents. Of this sum £500 had been contributed for the special purpose of erecting almshouses, which was one of the principal objects of the founders of the society. The first election of pensioners was held in October last, when four persons were chosen from a large number of candidates, and the directors had resolved on another election in October next, when five pensioners would be admitted to the benefits of the society. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the Builders' Benevolent Institution was a charity which deserved a large measure of public support, and, considering the influential position occupied by the trade, he did not doubt it would become one of the first and most useful charitable institutions in the metropolis. Mr. George Bird, the treasurer, stated that since the report had been drawn up, an additional sum of £200 stock had been purchased. A vote of thanks was then passed to the patrons and officers of the society, and the outgoing directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A general half-yearly and very numerously attended meeting of the supporters and friends of the above society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing annuitants and other business. H. Pownall, Esq., presided, and in a long address described the financial position of the society, and also that its funds were applied for allowing annuities to decayed members, bankers, clergymen, solicitors, medical men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single females (their daughters), from all parts of the United Kingdom. From the condition of the funds they were unfortunately not in a position to admit more than nine out of the 121 candidates, viz. three males and six females; though he had hoped, from the recent exertions which had been made, that a greater number of candidates would have been elected. The ballot then took place, and, after the result had been announced, the chairman congratulated

the successful candidates, and expressed his sympathy for the unsuccessful, with a fervent hope that the society in future would be enabled to elect all the applicants. In conclusion he urged on the meeting the necessity of exertion to procure funds for the erection of their "Royal Victoria Asylum." Thanks were then unanimously voted to the chairman, which having been duly acknowledged, the meeting broke up.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday, a meeting of the secretaries of the various charities of London was held in the London Tavern, for the purpose of fixing upon a fitting mode of commemorating the many acts of munificence of the Duke of Cambridge in support of the benevolent institutions of the metropolis. The Rev. D. Laing, secretary to the Governors' Benevolent Institution, was called to the chair. Mr. Leeks moved the first resolution, which was expressive of the sorrow of the meeting at his Royal Highness's lamented death, and suggested that the most fitting medium for erecting to his memory a monument commensurate with his virtues, would be through the united co-operation of the committees of the metropolitan charities. A resolution was then proposed, and, after addresses from several gentlemen in eulogy of the deceased Prince, was unanimously agreed to:— "That a public meeting be commenced in furtherance of the preceding resolution; that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be respectfully invited by a deputation to preside, and permit the meeting to take place in the Egyptian Hall; and that a committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the present meeting." The meeting then separated.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning, a sermon in aid of the London Fever Hospital was delivered at the church of St. Peter's, Vere-street, by the Venerable Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Robinson, D.D. During a very eloquent appeal, the venerable preacher stated that, since its foundation, the hospital had received 22,000 patients, nearly 4000 of that number having been admitted during the past three years. Recently, the hospital had been considerably enlarged, causing the ordinary expenses of last year to exceed the income by £500; and as the increased accommodation would proportionately add to the expenditure of the present and future years, an urgent appeal was made for the further co-operation necessary to maintain the hospital in its exertions for the cure and prevention of so distressing a malady. The collection at the conclusion of divine service amounted to £44 6s.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday this contest was brought to a close. At four o'clock Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard, accompanied by the committee and friends of the candidates, attended the hustings, and the numbers were announced as follows:—Hodgkinson, 519; Butler, 99: majority for Hodgkinson, 420. The common cry then made proclamation that the declaration of the successful candidate would be made by the Lord Mayor at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and the proceedings terminated. On Wednesday morning the Lord Mayor, attended by the committee and friends of the candidates, attended the hustings, when the official numbers were declared. Mr. Hodgkinson, citizen and spectacle-maker, was then declared to be duly elected to serve as sheriff for the year ensuing, and the meeting separated.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—The late member for Coventry, William Williams, Esq., appears to be the favourite candidate for the representation of the above borough. On Monday he attended a meeting of the electors, at the School Room, George-street, Lambeth, for the purpose of making a declaration of his political principles, and to answer any interrogatories put to him by the electors. His exposition and his answers appeared to be most satisfactory. He declared himself to be in favour of an extension of the franchise, of lessening the duration of Parliaments, and to use the strictest economy in all branches of our expenditure, and in favour of many other popular measures. The large school-room was crowded to inconvenience. On a motion by the chairman for a show of hands, recognising the propriety of supporting Mr. Williams, every hand in the room (with the exception of three) was held up in his favour. On Tuesday night there was a similar meeting held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, with the same results and a similar majority. Though hundreds were present, not more than half a dozen hands were held up against him, whilst all the rest were for him, followed by shouts of applause. On Wednesday evening, two meetings were held, one at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham; the other at the Lecture Hall, Walworth; at both of which, by a good arrangement of time, Mr. Williams attended. Here the same demonstration was manifest as at the former meetings, and the general opinion seemed to be that the ex-member for Coventry is for Lambeth "the coming man." The election is appointed to take place on Monday next. Sir Charles Napier appeared as a candidate on Thursday; so that it appears likely that Mr. Williams, Mr. J. H. Palmer, and the gallant Admiral will go to the poll.

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a director in the room of Francis Warden, Esq., who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE BUILDING.—The commissioners of Woods and Forests on Tuesday delivered over to the executive committee the ground to be appropriated to the building for the reception of the articles sent for the Exhibition in 1851. Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the building, immediately commenced their labours by staking out the ground.

DECAY OF BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—On Monday a large quantity of shingle was thrown into the bed of the Thames to support the abutments of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, which have sunk so much that the stones at the crown of the arch have loosened, and the breastwork has cracked. For some weeks divers have been employed in the bed of the river, who have ascertained that the foundations are affected.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 27:—Males, 664 females, 680: total, 1344. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 439; females, 459: total, 898. This return, in connexion with the two previous, indicates a continuous increase in the mortality of the metropolitan districts. The deaths, which in the two preceding weeks were successively 781, 863, rose last week to 898. In the corresponding weeks of nine years (1840-48) the lowest number occurred in 1843, and was 749; the highest in 1848, when it was 1201; but last year in the same week the deaths rose to 1931, when pestilence rapidly multiplied its victims. The average of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-49) is 1022, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1115. The 898 deaths of last week, therefore, show a decrease on the latter number amounting to 217; but it will be observed that the average is in part founded on the aggravated mortality of last year. The deaths from phthisis or consumption are still less numerous than usual, having last week been 121; in corresponding weeks they fluctuated between 120 and 156. In the class which comprises other diseases of the respiratory organs, the deaths, amounting to 74, also fall below the average. The zymotic or epidemic class number 272 deaths; and though this mortality is not yet excessive as compared with that of the same week in some previous years, it shows a tendency to increase as the autumnal season approaches. Small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, and typhus, show less than the usual fatality, or differ little from the average; but diarrhoea exhibits a rapid increase on the previous weeks, and has now risen above the average. The numbers from diarrhoea in the last four weeks have been successively 40, 37, 51, and 104. Of the 104 persons who died of it last week, 84 were infants under 1 year, 14 were 1 year old and under 60, and 6 were 60 years of age and upwards. Last week 13 were ascribed to cholera, showing an increase, when compared with those of the previous returns; but an investigation of the cases as detailed in the registers proves that in a certain proportion of them it was the common English form of the complaint. In the Rectory sub-district, Marylebone, on the 24th July, at 11, Orchard-place, the son of a labourer, aged 3 years, "cholera (24 hours)." "This (says Mr. Josephs) is a small house in the rear of a densely crowded place, well known in Marylebone, which, though in a much better condition than formerly, is still imperfectly cleansed and ventilated." Also in the Rectory sub-district, at 2, Paradise-row, on 23rd July, the son of a smith, 3 years, "cholera (3 days)." "The child had diarrhoea for a week previous. Its parents lived in a small front parlour, with five other children. The locality is crowded." In St. John's, Marylebone, at 14, Henry-street, on the 25th July, the son of a shoemaker, aged 1 year, "English cholera (5 days)." In the same sub-district, at 16, Townshend-cottages, on the 24th of July, the son of a labourer, aged three months, "cholera." In Islington East, at 48, King-street-terrace, on the 20th July, a working woman, spinster, aged 38 years, "cholera (12 hours) and diarrhoea (2 days)." In West Hackney, at 13, Tottenham-square, on the 23rd July, the son of a contractor, aged 3 months, "English cholera (3 days)." In the same neighbourhood, at 11, Tottenham-road, on 25th July, the daughter of a draper, aged 1 year, "English cholera (5 days), convulsions (12 hours)." In North St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, at 12, Great White Lion-street, on 23rd July, the daughter of a printer, aged 7 months, "English cholera (7 days)." In Pentonville, at 9, Penton-grove, on 23rd July, the son of a police-constable, aged 6 months, "infantile cholera." In White-chapel-church sub-district, at 17, Colchester-street, on 24th July, the daughter of a shoemaker, aged 4 months, "Asiatic cholera (2 days)." Mr. Hems, the registrar, states that "the child was suckled by the mother for a fortnight, was afterwards brought up by hand, and never thrived. It was attacked with violent vomiting and purging on Sunday, recovered, and grew worse on Monday, when the medical attendant first saw the case, and pronounced it hopeless. The house is well aired." In Lambeth, at 39, Wotton-street, on 24th July, the wife of a printer, aged 25 years, "cholera (2 days), peritonitis (3 weeks)." Mr. Mears states that "the house is clean and tolerably airy. It has a cesspool." Also, in Lambeth, at 8, Vine-terrace, Waterloo-road, on 21st July, the wife of a stone-mason, aged 24 years, "cholera (10 hours)." "This person," says Mr. Dawes, "had been in delicate health for some months, and had only come the day before from Somersetshire." The medical attendant adds on his certificate that there "was no purging, all the other symptoms were urgent, the secretion of urine suspended, the catheter was passed, but no urine in the bladder." The house is in an airy situation, and well drained. In Lambeth, at 7, High-street, on the 19th July, a carpenter, aged 36, "Asiatic cholera (44 hours)." Mr. Harwood states that "the deceased retired to rest about eleven o'clock in his usual state of health, but, in about two hours, awoke with violent cramp, which was followed by sickness and diarrhoea: these continued till death." In comparison with the above 13 deaths from cholera registered last week, it is proper to mention that, in the corresponding week of 1846, there were 26 from the same disease; also 26 in that of 1848; and in that of 1849, the deaths from cholera rose to 783.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.691 inches. The mean temperature was 63.4°; about 2° above the average of the same week for seven years. On Monday and Tuesday, when the temperature was highest, the means were respectively 69° and 72°, and were from 8° to 11° above the average of the same days. The temperature then declined, and, on the last three days, the mean was below the average.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILITIA.—From a return just made to the House of Commons, appears that the sum voted for the militia of the United Kingdom, was less in 1849 than in any year since 1843-4, and that the vote has regularly diminished every year since then, except in the years 1846-7, when it exceeded the votes for two preceding years. The vote for 1849 was £122,500, being more than £30, less than for 1847, and more than £20,000 less than for 1848. The total pence of the militia in 1849, was £121,866 18s. 1d.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 340

(Scotch Gambit.)

White to play, and mate in four moves.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

! nine days' mourning for the Duke of Cambridge.



OPENING OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PLYMOUTH.

OPENING OF THE PLYMOUTH ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

PLYMOUTH and its environs present some grand and picturesque attractions for the lover of nature and art. The Breakwater, as a miracle of man's constructive skill; the Hoe, as the finest marine walk in England; and Mount Edgcumbe, with its fairy-like grounds, fully attest this pre-eminence. Yet, strange to say, with these allurements, visitors have been known to complain of ennui; and residents have joined in desiring some public resort, where the *élite* might enjoy themselves in a rational manner, and where intellectual improvement and entertainment might be sweetly blended. This desideratum has, at length, been supplied; not, however, by public exertion, but by the unaided labour of Mr. Rendle, who has just completed a large and important establishment, designated "The Royal Botanic Gardens," which was opened with great *éclat* on Tuesday.

The grounds are very judiciously laid out and planted, so as to combine the scientific advantage of a "Botanic Garden" with the delights of an archery field and pleasure promenade.

The accompanying view (from a Sketch by Mr. Jewitt, of the Plymouth Public Library) shows its principal features, as a castellated structure, a large and tasteful fountain, and an orchestra handsomely embellished, and covered with a hood-shaped roof of corrugated iron.

The opening day was extremely auspicious; the sun shone brightly, and there was not a cloud either in the sky above or in the faces of those who came from all quarters to witness the inauguration. The Gardens were crowded to excess. The bands of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Royal Marines were in attendance, and played some of the most popular pieces from Auber, Donizetti, Verdi, Jullien, &c., in good style. We must not omit to mention the Horticultural show, which consisted of beautiful flowers of all descriptions, that had been put in competition for several prizes.

At about half-past five the Nepalese Ambassador and suite visited the gardens. His Excellency General Jung Bahadour, Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister of the Court of Nepal, Colonel Jugget Shumshere Jung, Colonel Dere Shumshere Jung, attended by Captain Cavenagh, Captain James, and all his suite. They were received with much cheering, and a salute was fired by

the gunners. They visited the tents of flowers, and were particularly struck with their beauty. His Excellency was much pleased with the experimental balloons, discharging their signals.

The gardens were attended by upwards of 6000 people of the highest respectability.

EXTENSION OF THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY TO BLACKWALL.

LAST week, one of the most important works on this line, at the point where it crosses the Great Northern Railway, in Copenhagen-fields, fell, and was reduced to the ruinous appearance shown in the illustration. The viaduct was nearly 40 feet high; and the centre, or, as it may now be termed, the standing arch, is 60 feet span. From the unforeseen difficulties which the peculiar character of London clay presents to works of this nature, the bridge in question never seems to have acquired a firm position, but was observed to have always had a disposition to "twist." Happily, it has fallen without any accident to those engaged about it.

CALIFORNIA.—The following is a copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent, dated San Francisco, June 1, 1850:—"Sir,—I beg to call to your attention a regulation lately passed here, prohibiting the importation of convicts into this state under very heavy penalties. As this law is principally aimed against vessels bringing passengers from the penal settlements of Australia, and will be enforced within thirty days from the date of publication, I fear that many of the vessels bound to this port from our Australian colonies may become involved in difficulties in consequence, as it is well known that many convicts have been brought here by these vessels. Some disturbances have taken place in the southern mines, in consequence of a heavy tax on foreigners—20 dollars per month. By the last steamer a commission has arrived from the States to investigate matters connected with the custom-house department here. Several seizures of British vessels in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company are reported to have been made in Oregon. The

charges to which vessels are subject at this port are so heavy, [that] [ship-owners should in all cases provide them with funds for the payment thereof, it being extremely difficult to raise money here on bottomry or otherwise, owing to the high rate of interest. Many vessels not furnished with sufficient means to defray the heavy expenses incurred here will either be sold or detained until funds are remitted by the owners. There are now about 500 vessels in port, and about 1000 vessels more are expected in the course of the year; prices of ships, particularly large ones, rule very low in consequence. Seamen's wages are now from 75 to 100 dollars per month; and will remain high until the approach of winter. The export of gold continues to increase, being now upwards of two millions per month. This steamer has this quantity on board; and the total export during the year will not fall far short of forty or fifty millions of dollars. A safe harbour has lately been found to the southward of Trinity Bay, called Humboldt Bay, and which will probably soon become an important port on this coast. A settlement is being formed there, as well as at the mouth of Thast, or Trinity-river, as it is now called. One of these harbours will probably be made a port of entry, and being in the vicinity of rich gold mines will soon acquire importance. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed), LLOYD'S AGENT. To Captain George A. Halstead, R.N., Secretary of Lloyd's, London."

NON-DELIVERY OF LETTERS ON SUNDAY.—Mr. J. Irving Scott, the secretary to the metropolitan movement, which has been organised for the purpose of restoring to the community a delivery of letters and newspapers in the country on Sunday, has received the following important letter from Mr. Locke, M.P., who has taken so prominent and active a part against the absurd Sunday postal restriction: "London, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 26, 1850. Dear sir,—The commission appointed by the Crown for reconsidering the Post-office question has commenced its labours, and I am told that it is ready to receive memorials or statements of hardship arising out of the present question from any quarter. I think it right, therefore, to urge on you to lay before the commission all the information you can obtain, and induce others in all quarters to do the same. The secretary of the commission is Sir Alexander Gordon. I am, dear sir, yours truly, JOSEPH LOCKE." It will be seen by the above how necessary it is that the opponents of the measure should lose no time in carrying out the wishes of the honourable member for Hoxton.

CRIME AND THE SUNDAY POSTAL REGULATIONS.—The following recital, taken from the *Banbury Guardian*, strikingly illustrates the mischief of the late Sabbatical postal derangements:—"On Saturday last, Thomas Dyke, coal-dealer, of Banbury, when returning to that place from Penny Compton wharf, in company with two men—strangers to him—who had joined him on the road, and whom he had treated to ale and tobacco at a public-house, was violently attacked by them about half-past nine o'clock, when they had reached a point of the road about four miles from Banbury, and within a few yards of the spot where last year Leyton shot his wife and cut her throat. One of them struck him with something that appeared to him like a hammer; he became insensible, and, on recovering consciousness, he found he was lying under a hedge in a field adjoining the road, where he was found, put into a cart, and conveyed home. He had been robbed of a patent lever watch, a steel chain, a steel key, two brass keys, and a silver coin. They also took from him some silver. That they meant to murder him, and believed they had done so, there is little doubt; for as they had travelled miles together he would have had no difficulty in recognising them if left alive. The wounds he received were very severe; there is one on each side of his face near the temple, about two inches in length, and there are several others on his head. He is, however, likely to recover. Hand-bills describing the men were immediately printed, but, in consequence of the stoppage of the Sunday mails, they could not be circulated to any distance until the next day. It was most important for the ends of justice that the information should reach distant towns early on Monday morning, when an attempt would probably be made, at some or one of them, to dispose of the watch, and the detention of the men might have been effected. It is not many years since a robbery took place upon the same road, hand-bills were posted on the Sunday, and on Monday morning the highwaymen were taken; they also would probably have escaped, as these men have done, had the regulations of the present time then existed.

REMOVAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN FROM MARIA ISLAND.—Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where arrangements are now being made for his reception. The stable attached to the former residence of Assistant-Commissary-General Lempriere is to be his dwelling-place. A platform in front is being erected as the post of a military sentinel; and it is understood that intercourse will be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, officer, and sergeant of the guard.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

SALE OF THE MARQUIS OF EXETER'S PROPERTY, STRAND.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Driver put up to auction, at the Auction Mart, the valuable freehold property belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, called and known as the London Estate, and which comprised a large number of extensive buildings situated in Wellington-street North, Exeter-street, Catherine-street, Burlington-street, Bridges-street, Strand, and Exeter-passages; among the spacious edifices being the Lyceum Theatre and Exeter-Charge. There was a full attendance of capitalists, among whom there was a very active competition for the various lots. The estate was stated to produce rents amounting to about £5050 per annum, but of the estimated rental, when the whole is in possession, of upwards of £8000 per annum. The auctioneer said that the property had been in the possession of the family of the Marquis of Exeter since the year 1600, when it was first held by Lord Burleigh, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. There were 44 lots, which were offered in one lot, but upon that there was no bidding, when they were disposed of in separate lots. The day's sale comprised 24 lots, which produced a rental of about £3030 per annum, but which was of the estimated total value of about £4000 at the expiration of the present leases. Lot 1, at £310 per annum rent, went for £4500; lot 3, rent per annum £333 12s., disposed of for £6900; lot 5, annual rental £130, fetched £2680; lot 17, rent per annum £70, went for £1350, &c. The day's sale realised about £58,000.



FALLEN RAILWAY ARCHES IN COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.



SCENE THE LAST FROM "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

At the second representation of Halévy's "Juive," last Saturday night, although Mario was able to appear for the first time as *Lazaro*, he still laboured under such severe indisposition that he merely walked through the part, and sang

with evident languor. Formes, who had left his bed to play at the opening performance, was replaced on Saturday by Zeiger, who has frequently enacted the *Cardinal* in Belgium, and at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1846, with the Brussels company. On Tuesday night the execution of the opera was undisturbed by any contrariety, and the amateurs were enabled to judge of the efficiency

of the cast. The opera was received from first to last with the greatest enthusiasm—Viardot, Mario, and Formes were recalled at the end of the first act; Viardot, Tamberlik, and Mario, at the termination of the second act, were twice summoned for ovations; and Viardot and Mario were compelled to appear after the fall of the curtain, the *Rachel* by name and by



PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DARDANELLES.—THE SUBLIME PORTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nature of the opera receiving a continuous shower of bouquets. The triumph of "La Juive" is now beyond a doubt, and the opera will gain upon every rehearsing, as the music of the composer becomes more familiar to the ear. The pieces that now make the greatest impression are the cavatina of the Cardinal, "Se pel rigor," with its exquisite orchestral and choral under-current; the erenade of Tamberlik, "Lontan dall'amante;" the double quartet of the drinking chorus, "Ecco il vino," always encoed, and so admirably sung by Maralti, Mei, Soldi, Rommi, Zelger, &c.; the finale of the first act, with the solos of the two tenors and soprano; the duo between Viardot and Tamberlik, and the trio finale with them and Mario in the second act; the malediction of the Cardinal, in the third act; the duo between Mario and Fornes; and the grand scena of the former in the first scene of the fourth act, and the concluding trio finale at the place of execution. Over-scored as are many portions of the accompaniments by the free use of the brass and percussion instruments, the instrumentation is, on the whole, remarkable for elegance and appropriateness to the dramatic situation. As in all works of the French school, the tune and polka-mongers will complain of the want of catching themes; but those amateurs who examine carefully the poem of Scribe, and analyse the intentions of the composer, will be forcibly struck by the consistency and coherency of the whole work. The terrible picture of religious persecution in the middle ages is wonderfully realised both by poet and composer. Halévy has sacrificed nothing to vulgar effect; he has not sought, by reiteration of a common-place motif, to conceal poverty of ideas; on the contrary, he more deserves the reproach of displaying over-fecundity, for, out of the innumerable melodious phrases flowing throughout the opera, there are the materials to manufacture shoals of modern ballads. Halévy's "Juive" is a masterpiece of its class, even if that class be not the first in lyric composition. It is no depreciation of its manifold beauties to state that it is not equal to the "Roberto," "Huguenots," and "Prophète" of Meyerbeer; that it does not approach the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart; that it does not eclipse the "William Tell" and "Semiramide" of Rossini. It is not because there are higher standards of art, "La Juive" is to be underrated, and the genius of Halévy to be questioned. If we are to have but one school of art and painting, the sooner national galleries are closed the better.

Splendid as was the singing of Mario on Tuesday, in the Passover scene, and in the slow movement of the grand scena, in the fourth act, "Rachele, ah quando a me," he has not yet realized expectations as to his general delineation of the Jew Lasaro. The first great mistake is in the making-up of the head. The face is not furrowed as it should be by the wrinkles of age and cunning, and he looks more like the brother of Rachele than her father. The form of Mario is too erect, and his gait is too steady for the restless, suspicious Shylock of Constance. Mario does not give vent to the malicious passions of Lasaro; he is much too tame and inanimate in the telling finale of the first act, and in the effective trios of the second act. That the popular tenor will improve in the part, there can be no doubt; everybody recollects how he played *Raoul* and the *Prophète* the first times, and how he acts those characters now. Although the great majority of his hearers may never have heard Duprez in Lasaro, yet Maralti's copy of the great Parisian artist was sufficiently vivid to make the Royal Italian Opera visitors aware how the Jew should be depicted; and this is a fact that Mario, who, if he have the will, has unquestionably the intellect and power, to render Lasaro one of his finest creations. The Rachele of Viardot is the very character she assumes. As in *Fidès*, as in *Valentina*, she has stamped the part of *La Juive* with her marked individuality. Her first great display of tragic power is in the duo with Tamberlik, when Rachele learns that *Leopoldo* (*Samuel*) is a Christian. Her imploring tones in the trio, in which she pleads for mercy for her lover, were exquisitely beautiful. The denunciation of *Leopoldo* was withering in passionate scorn—the whole frame of Viardot was convulsed with powerful emotions. But the triumph of her histrionic genius is in the march to the place of execution. When Rachele hears the dreadful death chants of the church, she exclaims "Padre mio, qual tremore." Viardot's deportment and manner of crossing the stage to cling to Lasaro at this awful moment must be seen to be appreciated; the profound stillness and attention throughout the house proved the thrilling sensations that her acting had produced. The entire portraiture is one of deep and intense eloquence as regards vocalisation, and of surpassing skill, intelligence, and pathos in the acting. The Cardinal of Fornes is most impressively sung and finely acted, and only requires to be subdued in the excommunication to be without a flaw. The *Leopoldo* of Tamberlik is rendered with such artistic skill and vocal power as to command the applause of his audience, if the disagreeable part cannot enlist their sympathies. Massol, Polonini, and Rommi do good service in the secondary parts; and if Madame Castellan had been the *Princess Eudisia*, instead of Mlle. Vera, the cast would have been unexceptionable. The dancing of Louise Taghioni and M. Alexandre, in the Pas de l'aveurs, is deservedly applauded.

The *mise en scène* is the theme of universal admiration. The costumes are magnificent, and are historically correct in many instances. The procession in the first act—the *Emperor's cortege*, with civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities—is admirably managed. Grieve and Telbin have surpassed all their former scenic displays in this opera, particularly in the view of Constance and the Minster, with the ancient streets in the foreground; the gardens in which the *Emperor's* banquet is given, for extent of stage never approached, and the grand square, filled with the vast populace, and the city in the distance, where the *Jew* and *Jewess* are led to execution. (See the Illustration.) The groupings in all these scenes, and the general stage business, under Mr. Harris's direction, are worthy of every praise. Since the first night the opera has been curtailed, and it plays under four hours.

On Thursday "La Juive" was repeated, for the fourth time.

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, THE BOSPHORUS, AND THE DARDANELLES.

THE "City of the Sultan" has often found a panoramic representative; but we question if ever one so efficient as the painter of this picture, Mr. Thomas Allom, advantageously known to the public by a series of superb illustrations of Constantinople, from his pencil.

The present Panorama, exhibited at 309, Regent-street (adjoining the Polytechnic Institution), is divided into two parts, the first showing the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the exterior of the city; and the second conducting the spectator into the interior of the city, where various features of Turkish life, such as the bazaar, the bath, and the seraglio, are displayed.

The architectural portion of the pictures, as well as the landscape and marine scenery, is ably drawn, and the colouring is highly successful. We have engraved part of the second picture, thus described:—

"THE SUBLIME PORTE."—The principal entrance to the palace of the Sultan, like our St. James's, gives its name to the diplomacy that emanates from the administration. A solemn, serious, nearly unadorned stone gateway, with semi-columns in the jambs, and crowned by a pointed arch, is not in accordance with our notions of the word sublime, and would seem more suited to an hospital or a barrack than a palace; but the rich, yet soft, grey stone colour of the whole is well calculated to give effect to the highly-decorated fountain in front, with its immensely projecting roof, that reminds us again of the skill and knowledge in construction which seems never to fail with the Turks, whether for the simple over-hanging residence of humble individuals, the sumptuous bath-room, the more stately and immense spanned dome of their religious edifices, or the towering shafts of their minarets. The form of this and other fountains is not unlike Indian and Cochinchinese work-boxes that we have seen; and the coloured ornaments, red, green, yellow, and blue, in varied arabesques, strongly remind us of the tombs of King Henry III. and of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey, by artists brought to England by Edward I., on his return from the Holy Land. The various figures attendant at the palace, and others seeking water at the fountain, by their varied and picturesque costume, assimilate buildings in such striking contrast."

Even in the present multiplicity of panoramas, Mr. Allom's must be estimated as a very attractive addition.

LITERATURE.

ANECDOTES OF THE ARISTOCRACY, AND EPISODES OF ANCESTRAL HISTORY. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq. (Second Series.) 2 vols. Churton.

It rarely happens that a sequel is equally successful with its predecessor. The work before us, however, presents a remarkable instance of this well-sustained recommendation. It has the agreeable anecdotal spirit of the first series, combined with somewhat more of its ancestral interest. It does not consist of mere waifs and strays and scraps of personal history, but of some sixty narratives, which have the charm of the novel and romance blended with sober biography. The strange vicissitudes and awful fatalities which chequer the fortunes of the personages who figure in these pages are very striking; now we have a family tradition of the reign of Charles I., the very age of omens; then a story of sanguinary fight and fray; then a tragedy of the olden time (Sir John Eland, of Eland); next a tale of romantic love, of combat and duel; of lawsuit and disinheritation; of unexpected accession to wealth and honours, and as unlooked for deprivation of them; of the decadence of families—how a baronet of olden descent became a tapster in the King's Bench prison, and a Plantagenet a sexton! These, however, are but a few of the very attractive characteristics of Mr. Burke's new volumes of "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," which we now commend to our readers.

RICHMOND AND BUSHY PARKS.—It appears by a parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Colonel Sibthorp, that the actual amount of work done to the buildings or residences of official persons occupying houses belonging to the Crown in Richmond and Bushy Parks, for the last five years, was as follows:—In 1845, there was expended in Richmond Park, £2086, and in Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, £1593. 1846, Richmond, £1913 15s. 6d.; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1153 10s. 1847, Richmond, £3575; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1978. 1848, Richmond, £1176; Hampton Court and Bushy, £2408. 1849, Richmond, £2569 10s. 10d.; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1428.

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT GUN OF BEEJAPORE TO ENGLAND.—This enormous weapon of destruction, one of the greatest trophies of the late Maharratta war, is expected to arrive in England in the course of next month, and is to form a prominent object at the Industrial Exhibition. It is cast entirely of brass, and weighs forty-one tons.

HOPS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.—A vessel which has arrived in the Thames docks from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought a parcel of hops, consigned as a part of her cargo. This is the first instance of an importation of this article of merchandise from this far-distant quarter of the globe, and the arrival is of some interest and importance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The popularity of Mozart's divine opera of "Don Giovanni" would seem to increase upon each successive performance. The more familiar the airs become, the more redolent of grace and propriety they appear. The melodies, independently of their intrinsic loveliness, are found to be so vital to the development of the several characters to which they are allotted, and express so truthfully the dramatic sentiment, that the mere pleasurable emotions which they create become secondary when the mind and heart acquires sufficient rest and calm to enter philosophically into the deep intention of the author. And this is the true test of genius; for merely sensuous tunes and ear-tickling rhythms pall upon recurrence, and quickly fail to awaken any associations with the poems to which they were originally allied. Any of the thousand melodies of Mozart may be instantly associated to the specific opera to which it belongs. They are stereotyped on the heart of the music-lover, and are to him as familiar as the sweet home words, which are to him a memory and a delight. The "Don Giovanni" is the most marvellous opera ever written. The score contains every element of human passion, united with the mysticism of the middle ages. There is no aim to give the Spanish local colouring, for human emotions are everywhere the same. The tragic elevation of *Donna Anna* amalgamates naturally with the pastoral simplicity of the village maiden *Zerlina*. The wild chivalry of *Don Giovanni* is wonderfully contrasted with the babbling cowardice of the light-hearted *Leporello*, and thus is every personage of the drama deeply considered, and with a thoroughly Shaksperian spirit. In this opera there is no mere ballast to serve for cargo, no crude harmonies to surprise and confound the ear, nor sheep-skin detonation, nor braying of brass; every bar is instinct with truth, and every phrase reflects the sentiment of the singer. The utterances of Mozart were the outpourings of the divinity within him, and therefore his operas have become monumental and immortal. "Don Giovanni" was given, for the last time this season, at her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday evening.

The only change in the accustomed distribution of the characters was the *Donna Elvira* of Madame Frezzolini, who sang the music with honourable reverence of the composer, and with much artistic refinement. The *Zerlina* of Madame Sontag is one of her most charming performances. It is graceful, winning, simple, and full of the true Mozartian spirit. "La ci darem la mano" was re-demanded; and we need scarcely add, that "Batti, batti, o bel Masetto," and the exquisitely coaxing "Vedrai, carino," were encoed with enthusiasm. The *Leporello* of Lablache is patent: his voice on the present occasion seemed to possess all its pristine power and melodiousness. Colletti's *Don* is more potent than passionate; and the *Ottavio* of Calzolari wants dramatic aplomb and lyrical refinement. Parodi was effective as *Donna Anna*, and sang the aria "Or sai chi l'onore," with admirable expression and tragic power. The house was crowded.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday, Mdlle. Rachel concluded her engagement by the performance of *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." Her acting was distinguished by its usual excellence, and the audience attested their appreciation of it by repeated plaudits.

The French *tragedienne* has been succeeded by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who has commenced with much success a course of Shakspearian readings. The "Tempest" was the drama chosen on Monday. Mrs. Kemble was particularly felicitous in the comic parts of *Trinculo* and *Stephano*, while the more serious dialogue she supported with a weight of elocution that well justified the school in which she has been educated. The assumption of character also was various, and that of *Miranda* was given with interesting delicacy. The great speeches were sublimely delivered. Altogether the reading was very striking, and remarkably suggestive.

On Wednesday the reading consisted of "The Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Mrs. Kemble revelled in the exquisite poetry of that marvellous drama. We trust that these readings may prove eminently successful.

OLYMPIC.

During the week this theatre has been opened by Mr. George Bolton, for the purpose of producing on the modern stage the old play of "The Malcontent," written by John Marston, the author of eight of our earliest dramas. The hero, *Malevole*, performed by Mr. James Johnstone, is a bitter satirist, and his sarcasms upon mankind constitute the string of the dialogue. Considering the extempore nature of the performance the piece was cleverly acted, and the audience, which was numerous, seemed well pleased.

We are happy to state that the report of Mrs. Clifford's death has been contradicted; though we understand that the lady has been seriously ill.

MUSIC.

THE BACH SOCIETY.

The fame of the Bach family is great in musical annals. The name of John Sebastian Bach, of Eisenach, born March 21st, 1685, who died July 30th, 1750, at Leipzig, is recognised as that of the most learned musician Germany has ever produced. The hundredth anniversary of his death was celebrated at Leipzig on Sunday, the 28th ult., with much pomp, by a gathering of 2000 musicians and amateurs, who performed many of Bach's noble works. The same anniversary was also kept at Hamburg, Magdeburg, Berlin, &c.; and, on Monday, the newly-formed Bach Society of London gave a performance in honour of the distinguished composer, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart.

The programme comprised the fine Motet in E minor, No. 5; the magnificent Motet in B flat, No. 1; the chorales "God, my King," and "Farewell, thou orb of splendour;" a concerto for two pianofortes (written for the clavi-chord); a duo and chaconne for violin and pianoforte, executed by Molique and Sterndale Bennett; and a vocal duo, "Et in unum," from the Mass in B minor. It is highly creditable to the Bach Society, that this concert, in honour of the greatest musical genius of any age or country, should have been organised; and it was very gratifying to witness the number of well-known professors and amateurs who assembled on such an occasion. The performance is, of course, not within the pale of legitimate criticism; but we are justified in stating that the general execution of Bach's most difficult compositions was musicianlike. On hearing the motets, we were amazed that the Sacred Harmonic Society should so long have overlooked the sublime works of Bach. It is quite evident that for the last twenty years our rising musicians and amateurs have become intimately acquainted with Bach's inspirations. Antiquated as the forms may be, there is a freshness and piquant novelty in the ideas, there is an inexhaustible variety of treatment, that render his works a model for all times; and Mendelssohn, of all composers, was most alive to the fact, for he has drawn largely on Bach's compositions. The general notion that once existed in this country, of Bach being merely a writer of dry fugues, has disappeared, and the exertions of the Bach Society in the dissemination of his works, will have the most satisfactory result for art. His two oratorios, "The Nativity of our Saviour" and the "Passion according to St. Matthew," in which there is the most expressive and impassioned melody, and the most effective orchestral combinations, are masterpieces of high art in the sacred school. The Mass in B minor is another marvellous conception of this "supernatural" composer, as he has been appropriately styled in Germany, on account of his facility and fecundity.

CONCERT OF SENORA MARTINEZ.—If the black vocalist of the Havannah had not foolishly assumed the name of the greatest vocalist of any age, and had originally appeared with the *troupe* of the Ethiopian Serenaders, there would have been a chance of success for her in this country; but there is too little real musical talent in her style of singing, and in the quality and power of her voice, and there is too much of the irresistibly comic in her appearance, to justify her reception in any concert as a serious vocalist. To the Spaniards, and those amateurs understanding the Spanish language, her exhibition at the Hanover Rooms, last Monday night, was amusing; to the former from association, and to the latter from the naïveté and drollery of her by-play; but we think that she was out of place with the two accomplished guitarists, the Ciebras, and that the American burlesque company of the Ethiopian school would have been the best calculated for Donna Maria Loreto Martinez's vocal powers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. John Parry will repeat his new entertainment next Monday, at the Music Hall.—Mr. F. O. Williams gave a concert at the Horns, Kennington, last Monday, assisted by Ernst, the violinist, Messrs. Sims Reeves, J. Perren, T. Williams, Signor Bottura, Misses Poole, Day, F. Hudart, and Madame Mortier.—A Scottish musical entertainment will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Miss Leslie, next Monday, at the Marylebone Institution.—The Cecilia Society had a miscellaneous concert on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, conducted by Mr. Walker.—Mdlle. Lind is at Wiesbaden, where Vivier, the celebrated horn player, will give a concert, at which she will sing. She gave nearly £2400 to the pension fund for the widows and orphans of artists, the product of six concerts at which she sang at Bologna.—Signor Circa, a young composer of great promise, has just died at Bologna.—A new work, called "The Deluge," composed by Count Castelbarco, has been executed with success at the Teatro Carcano, at Milan.—M. Roger has left Paris for Hamburg, where he will play *Jean de Leyden*, in the German version of the "Prophète," for a few nights.—The new three-act comic opera of "Giralda; or, the New Psyche," the poem by Scribe, and the music by Adolphe Adam, was produced on the 20th ult., at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris, with immense success, sustained by Mdlle. Felix Miolan, Mdlle. Meyer, MM. Audran, Sainte Foy, Bussine, and Riquier. M. Halévy, the composer, who writes a notice of this work in the *Constitutionnel*, remarks that "Giralda" is superior to Adam's previous operas, "Le Châlet," "La Reine d'un Jour," "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," "Le Roi d'Yvetot," and "Le Toréador;" higher praise cannot be awarded.—M. Brandus, the publisher of the works of Meyerbeer and Halévy in Paris, was present at the two first representations of "La Juive" at the Royal Italian Opera.—Alboni has been recently singing at Nantes with her usual success.—Beethoven's "Fidelio" is in rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera for Madame Viardot, and will be the last production of the season.—Prior to the opening of the Sacred Harmonic Society season, in November next, the alterations and improvements in Exeter Hall, sanctioned by the directors and shareholders, will be completed, comprising the raising of the present flat ceiling, giving it an arched form, free from unnecessary projections; also the removal of the large square pillars at the gallery end of the Hall, and throwing back the organ and wall behind it. The works are now in progress, and will be finished about the first week in October.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE West-end streets and parks, the omnibuses in noisy thoroughfares, and the steam-boats on the "silent highway," have recently assumed that decidedly Gallic air which tells of cheap excursions on the Great North of France Railway, and the consequent presence amongst us of swarms of the honest *bourgeois* and *badoues* of Paris. You can hardly turn a corner without running against a pair of fierce moustaches, a Gibus hat, a coat cut marvellously full in the skirts, trousers pockets reaching almost to the knees of the wearer, and a couple of little shiny boots. Monsieur Anatole or Monsieur Jean Baptiste is rushing frantically about, armed with a "Guide de Londres," and a plan which puzzles him wofully; but, nevertheless, intent upon seeing the metropolis of his doughty neighbour John Bull, with all its wonders, in the scanty two days allowed by the *entrepreneurs* of the excursion. Generally, however, our friends from the other side of the Channel move about in groups—sometimes provided with an interpreter, whose explanations unlettered English folk find as hard to understand as those of any of his clients; and sometimes, when destitute of any such functionary, getting up quite a ballet of action in their frantic attempts to avail themselves of a novel language of signs which only Perrot or Carlotta Grisi could interpret. In spite of these disadvantages, however, our welcome visitors appear, on the whole, to get on very well; and a party is seldom long in a fix for lack of English enough to ask their way to "Green-witch" or "De Tonnelle," without some benevolent expounder of the Parisian vernacular hurrying to their rescue. The number of French of the middle and tradespeople classes in London is, however, nothing to the vast shoals who have only adventured as far as the coast, enticed by cheap fares from Paris. Boulogne, the other day, was actually invaded. Three trains brought down upwards of three thousand people, and provisions at once rose 50 and 70 per cent. An eye-witness informs me that the scene upon the arrival of each *convoi* was exceedingly curious and characteristic. The sea was the grand object of attraction—not one in a hundred of the whole party having ever seen water wider or deeper than the Seine at the Pont Neuf or the canals at Versailles; and, accordingly, no sooner did the trains pull up at the terminus, than the immense majority of the excursionists, as though moved by a common impulse, started off, men and women, logging their valises and *sacs de nuit* with them; and, without staying to inquire for refreshment or accommodation, rushed pell mell through the astonished streets of Boulogne, exclaiming "La Mer! La Mer!" and capering with delight as they trampled, shouting and screaming, along the jetty, or dispersed themselves over the sands—as delighted with the sparkling surf as children with a new and magnificent plaything.

A visit to Mr. Mechi's celebrated farm, last week, very much puzzled me, who am no agriculturist, and has moreover, I expect, puzzled a good many folks who are. Doctors, the most learned in the matters of long horns and short horns, subsoil ploughing, and tile draining, adepts in clod crushing, philosophers in pig feeding, and the profoundest of sages in mangle wurzels and turnips, are all at loggerheads about the matter; and what can a mere literary amateur in things bucolic, even although he did happen to be crammed for the occasion by a week's unremitting study of fat bullocks and complicated wheel-barrows, at Exeter, do to reconcile the high contending parties? "Here," says the agricultural pioneer, "look at this capital concentrated manure—here's nourishment for the land." "Not a bit of it," retort the opponents of the scheme; "it's not nourishment, it's stimulant." "Just sprinkle a dribble of this precious fluid over your fields," exclaims the experimenter; "it will fall as genially upon barren clods as turtle descends into the stomach of an alderman." To which the reply is ready—"Not a pint—not a drop. Would you ruin the constitution of the farm—undermine its precious health? such manure is not soup, but brandy. Would you have Mother Earth turn dram-drinker in her old age, bear a few unnaturally luxuriant crops under the spur of the strong drink, and then be done up, *blazé*, worn out, as useless as an old fogie with glazed eyes and shaking hands, tottering into a state of *délirium tremens*?" Who, then, is to decide upon the merits of the unsavoury compound. As for Mr. Mechi, he is the most thorough-going of reformers. He declares that nine-tenths of the farmers of England know nothing about farming; that the land is not half ploughed, half drained, half manured; that, in fact, not one-half—perhaps not one-fourth—of the good things are taken out of it which it is competent to produce. And, certainly, the fields of grain and of green crops, which Mr. Mechi triumphantly points to, do appear great facts. But then, say the objectors—the steady-going, practical men—the men who must live by their farms, and be punctual upon rent-day, "The thing don't pay. You may farm too high as well as too low—you may waste a penny candle looking for a lost farthing; and if we set to work trying dubious experiments, let it be recollected that we have no shops in Cornhill to make the general balance stand at the right side of the ledger at the end of the financial year." This part of the question will, probably, soon receive a partial solution by the promised publication of Mr. Mechi's farm-books—I say partial, because the feeling is tolerably strong that figures can be made to prove anything, and the staunch sticklers for the good old ways are not likely to be jostled, against their will, out of them, however prosperous may appear the result of the Tiptree Hall agricultural budget.

The closing of the pleasant French plays is a rose fallen from the fast fading chaplet of the season. Rachel—that wondrous revivifier of a dead school of art, has left us for Hamburg; but before she went, she did not fail to pay a graceful visit and a graceful compliment to the performances at an English theatre, where a sister *artiste* is now engaged in delineating a character, the exquisite elaboration of which formed the most recent triumph of the heroine of the Français. Rachel expressed great and unaffected delight at the fine dramatic sensibility, and sustained and subtle skill of Mrs. Stirling in "The Reigning Favourite." To one small feature in the performance only did she take exception, and the criticism is curious, as illustrating the extreme closeness of study and minuteness of observation which the great *tragedienne* must have brought to bear upon real passages of human suffering. In the painful death-scene, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, as represented by Mrs. Stirling, utters a loud moan or stifled scream. Rachel's remark was, "That is the cry of a woman in pain, but not of a woman on the point of death." The fair critic, I may add, characterised the acting in the same piece, of Mr. Farren, as that of a "grand *artiste*—perfect in every pose and gesture." A very high opinion of the general excellence of English acting was lately expressed by M. Regnier, of the Théâtre Français, who seldom missed passing the disengaged evenings of his stay here at our principal dramatic establishments. "English acting," said this excellent authority, "is beneath French in delicacy and subtlety; but it excels it in vigorous breadth and racy gusto. We in Paris, in our search after the highest degree of delicacy in conception and execution, are too apt to fine away the points of the character to be exhibited—to polish, and furbish, and varnish, until we efface to a greater or less degree the effect of bold outline and vivid light and shade." The last time that Frederick Lemaître was in London, he was immensely struck by the acting, in a transpontine pantomime, of Barry, the *Cloven*. The art, he said, is, of course, of the lowest kind, but of that kind it is perfect. The special point admired, if I recollect right, was Mr. Barry's "stage business while managing some of the usual *Cloven* thefts, in order to distract the attention of the formidable police, and get off scot free with his property goose or string of saw-dust sauses."

Mr. Barry, the able architect, is still trying his acoustic experiments in the new House of Commons. The sitting of Wednesday last was held in the New Chamber, over which a temporary ceiling, slightly arched, of rough and rude scaffolding, has been erected, about a dozen feet or so beneath the actual roof. The effect of this is by no means so bad as people might naturally expect. The worst of it is the hiding of the Gothic pointed tops of the windows; but the small damage done to the symmetry and general appearance of the chamber, confirms the opinion expressed in many quarters, that the House in its original design was too lofty to satisfy the rules of just and elegant proportion. A report was current upon Wednesday, that, instead of lowering the ceiling, the plan ultimately adopted would be to raise the floor. As an acoustic experiment, the temporary roof was, I think, on the whole, successful. Of course the point is one on which there is a vast difference of opinion; but the balance of testimony, at least in the Reporters' Gallery, was decidedly in favour of Mr. Barry's last expedient, which has diminished echo and reverberation, and made the task of listening in the New Chamber something more akin than it has hitherto been to that in the old.

The secretaries of the principal London charities have met, and most properly met, to devise some plan for doing honour to the memory of that unwearied and most good-humouredly benevolent patron whom they have just lost. In my last "Town and Table Talk," I sketched the well-remembered appearance of the good old Duke, as the band stationed in the gallery of the London and Freemasons' Tavern played the "Roast Beef of Old England," and the stewards and the chairman marched bowing their thanks, for an uproarious welcome, up the Hall. May I be permitted, in all kindness and respect for a memory which is endeared to recollection by many a little harmless peculiarity and amusing trait of absence of mind, as well as by the more excellent and salient features of character, to take this opportunity of recording an odd and characteristic incident, trivial in itself, yet not insignificant, and which I witnessed on the occasion of the Duke of Cambridge being present to move a certain resolution at a certain grave meeting in Exeter Hall.

It was in the month of May, when "serious" London holds its grand annual festival. Exeter Hall was besieged by crowds of those who people the "religious world"—white-necked gentlemen, and ladies of comfortable proportions and meek demeanour. Inside the great room was paved with an enthusiastic auditory. Speech after speech had been made, greeted by discreetly waved hats and vividly-fluttered handkerchiefs. A very popular reverend orator had just sat down after delivering a high-flown speech upon a semi-theological subject, the brilliant metaphor and exaggerated tone of sentiment of which had excited the susceptibility and raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, when the chairman called upon the noble Duke to address the meeting. Prompt to response the Royal orator rose; but habit and the force of practice asserted their sway. The room must have become transformed by some mental witchery into a banquetting-hall; crystal-loaded tables must, in his mind's eye, have insinuated themselves between long rows of festive guests, for thus did the Duke commence his address:—"The next toast, gentlemen, which I have the honour of proposing!"

The reader may conceive, first the low murmur, then the suppressed chuckle, at last the hearty, uproarious burst of good-humoured laughter, which hailed this little mistake, at once so innocent, so droll, and so thoroughly characteristic.

A. B. R.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN TO PORTSMOUTH OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* arrived at Spithead on Wednesday afternoon, and went straight into harbour at half-past three. Lord Adolphus landed at the dockyard to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Bladen Capel, and to land some dispatches from Gibraltar and Lisbon. The yacht went into Cherbourg at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning. Captain Lord Fitzclarence and his friends landed, called on the authorities of the place, and left in the yacht again at half-past nine, making the run from Cherbourg to Portsmouth in five hours and a half. The *Victoria* and *Albert* was placed in quarantine when she went into Bordaex on Sunday week, and remained two days. She then received *pratique*, and anchored off the town, where she remained till Saturday. She went into Brest and remained 24 hours, and left that harbour on Tuesday morning, arriving at Cherbourg on Wednesday morning. The Royal yacht was visited at Bordaex and Brest by a vast number of the inhabitants, who were courteously received on board by Lord Fitzclarence, Captain Crispin, and the officers. During the few hours the *Victoria* and *Albert* remained at Cherbourg a small number of persons were received on board. The yacht is reported to have behaved well throughout, and her engines have performed most satisfactorily. Altogether, she has had a most satisfactory cruise; the only difficulty was the procuring coals at the French ports, and then only getting them at intervals of time and in small quantities. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., Sir Joseph Copley, and Colonel Tyrwhitte have returned in her. Prince Ernest of Leiningen, late a midshipman in the *Arrogant* (screw-frigate), who came in the Royal yacht from Lisbon to Bordaex, left the yacht at the last-named place to proceed to Germany by land. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, on his return to Portsmouth, proceeded to Osborne to report his arrival and the particulars of the interesting cruise to her Majesty.

The Government, it is confidently rumoured, have resolved on giving the Military Order of the Bath to distinguished military and naval surgeons. The most eminent military and naval surgeons have refused to receive the civil decoration of the Bath.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—Intelligence from Malta to the 24th ult. announces that Sir William Parker was still at Malta. The fleet was cruising outside. About 70 cases of cholera had appeared in the ships under the immediate command of Sir W. Parker; but the number was daily diminishing. The total number of deaths had not exceeded 30. The flag-ship *Queen*, 116, Captain Wise, had suffered most.

NAVAL FLOGGING AND DESERTION.—Seven boys and two seamen, late of the *Lily*, Commander Bedford, have arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, having been left there without clothes or pay, and after having been flogged on board the *Lily*. The case is before the Admiral, and will most likely lead to a very serious inquiry.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FALL OF A COTTON MILL AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a large portion of a new mill at Stockport fell suddenly to the ground, and caused the death of several of the hands employed about it. It is as yet impossible to say how many, but probably ten or eleven. The mill in question, which is called the Brinksway Mill, is the property of Mr. Cephas Howard. It is a new fire-proof mill, having been commenced in August last, and having been only occupied about a month by Mr. Joseph Heawood. It is a rather handsome erection, and the walls are apparently substantial enough. It is 47 yards long and 20 wide, and is four storeys in height; the bottom one being the doubling-room, the second for throstle-spinning, the third for carding, and the fourth for blowing.

Altogether, about one-sixth part of the mill has fallen to the ground. Fortunately, the mill hands were almost all at dinner at the time, and the consequences to life must have been dreadful. As it was, there were only a few females, a boy, and a man, who had remained to eat their dinners at the mill, as far as we can learn, in the part of the building which fell. John Marsh, a machine-maker, was one of these. He was in the third storey, and he states that the first thing that alarmed him was seeing the brickwork fall from the fire-proof arches of the room; that he immediately ran to the other end of the mill, and thus escaped, the building crashing down behind him as he went. Of the women who were in the mill at the time, none wholly escaped; but three were immediately afterwards rescued from the ruins.—Elizabeth and Ann, daughters of Richard Salt, butcher, Portwood, and were not seriously injured; and Ellen Ashton, who fell three storeys; she was taken out of the ruins dreadfully injured, and though every attention was rendered to her at the Stockport Infirmary, she expired in about two hours. The boy, who was in the lower room, was also carried down amongst the ruins, and when found he had a severe flesh wound in his thigh; but this, it is hoped, will not prove serious. Four other women have not been seen since the accident, and it is supposed that they must have been in the mill at the time, and that their bodies must still be buried under the ruins. These are Margaret Harding (single woman), of New Bridge-lane; Ann Swindells, a married woman with four children; Elizabeth Sykes, a girl 14 or 15 years old; and another girl named Cash. But besides these there were workpeople—millwrights and their labourers—engaged in putting up the new water wheel at the time of the accident. Of these, Ephraim Kidson, Wright Barker, and John Bushby (millwrights), and James Robinson, Joseph Orme, and Samuel Harrop (labourers), were known to have been engaged under the part of the mill which has fallen at the time of the accident—the four first about the wheel, and the two last near the west gable wall, throwing rubbish into the weir. As none of these men have been seen since the accident, they also are assumed to be buried under the rubbish. This would give eleven lives lost, as follows:—Ellen Ashton, Margaret Harding, Ann Swindells, Elizabeth Sykes, —Cash, Ephraim Kidson, Wright Barker, John Bushby, James Robinson, Joseph Orme, Samuel Harrop.

The damage done to the mill and machinery is very considerable. The damage resulting to the carcass of the mill will be about £1000; that to the machinery is, however, computed at not less than £7000. Since the removal of the ruins has commenced, three bodies, those of the wheelwrights, have been got out.

YORK CATHEDRAL.—The northern buttress of the great east window of York Cathedral has now been restored, and during the past week the scaffolding has been taken down. The workmen are now busied in erecting scaffolding for the restoration of the extreme north angle of the east front. The spire is to be rebuilt; and we would express a hope that the perforated battlement will be renewed, as is the case on the two centre spires, but which, from some unknown cause, was omitted from the spire at the south angle. In the buttress at the north angle is a full-length figure of Vavasour, the great benefactor to this church. It is much decayed, and ought to be restored. Some years ago, a full-length figure of Percy was taken down from the corresponding buttress and the niche remains vacant.

ST. ANTHONY IN ROSELAND, CORNWALL.—The beautiful church of this parish is now being restored at a considerable expense, through the liberality of Sir S. T. Spry, and under the superintendence of the Rev. C. W. Carlyn, rector of St. Just and curate of St. Anthony. The original church was cruciform, but the chancel was destroyed, and the chancel arch blocked up. It has now, however, re-assumed its ancient symbolical outline. The tower, surmounted by an elegant and simple spire, is supported by four magnificent early English arches, erected probably about the middle of the nineteenth century. The nave appears to have been part of the Norman church. The entrance doorway under the south porch is a beautiful example of the architecture of the twelfth century. It is now whitewashed, but is to be cleaned and rebuilt. The stoup, or holy water vessel, remains, though in a mutilated condition. The three chancel windows have been filled with good pattern glass, and the general effect is very satisfactory.

SEAFORD (SUSSEX).—BLOWING UP THE CLIFF.—Lieutenant Ward and 21 Royal Sappers and Miners have arrived here for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the intended grand explosion, by gunpowder, of the cliff at Seaford Heights. The fall of the cliff is considered requisite for preserving the bank of beach in the bay, and for making a natural groyne, as the shingle between Newhaven Piers and Seaford Head is found to drift considerably to the eastward, towards Beachy Head. The works have been for some time in contemplation. The explosion, it is expected, will take place in two or three months, and will, no doubt, attract an immense number of spectators and scientific men. The Sappers and Miners have pitched their tents in the Battery-yard.

GREAT FIRE AT POOLE.—Letters were received on Monday morning last, by the leading insurance companies in the City, announcing a terrible fire at Poole on Friday week, by which it appears several bonded warehouses, stores, and several houses situate on the quay were totally consumed, together with their contents. The fire was discovered shortly after three o'clock in the morning raging in the lower part of the premises belonging to the Steam Flour Company, known as the Mills, the largest building in the town, situate fronting the quay. The town engines were instantly brought to the spot; but before they could be got into play the whole of the interior of the building, with the contents, consisting of valuable machinery, 500 quarters of wheat, 500 sacks of meal, and 300 sacks of flour, were encompassed by the flames. Within a short time the fire crossed a passage and ignited a warehouse used as corn stores, belonging to Mr. Oakley, which quickly became with the mills in a general blaze. The stores in question of Mr. Oakley were exceedingly valuable; they contained upwards of 1000 quarters of corn, and between 500 and 600 sacks of flour. From these, the conflagration extended to the oil stores of Mr. Slade; these were also soon levelled with the ground; the oil flowed through the lanes and alleys in a flaming stream, firing the dwellings of the poor in all directions. The excitement among the inhabitants now became intense, as the whole town appeared to be destined to destruction. All the engines that could be obtained from the neighbouring villages were brought into requisition, but the ravages made by the fire seemed almost to paralyse them. A change of wind, happily, had the effect of staying the conflagration in the direction of the town, but it was some hours before it was finally checked. In addition to the premises destroyed as before stated, some ten or eleven houses were partially gutted. The fire continued burning on Sunday, but no further damage was expected. Suspicions were entertained that it was caused by an incendiary. The total loss is reported to be near £40,000.

IRELAND.

MAYO ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy created in the representation of the county by the death of the late R. D. Brown, Esq., took place, at Castlebar, on Thursday week, when Mr. O'Higgins, in the Liberal interest, was proposed by the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, and seconded by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, P.P. of Westport; Mr. Butt (Conservative) was proposed by Colonel Knox Gore, and seconded by Colonel M'Alpine. Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., Captain Higgins, and Mr. E. Costello were then respectively put in nomination, but only to give them an opportunity of speaking. Mr. Ouseley Higgins and Mr. Butt addressed the assembly at great length. The proceedings of the nomination did not terminate until near seven o'clock in the evening, when the Sheriff adjourned the Court till the following morning. As there was much excitement, and a breach of the peace was feared, there were in the town, in addition to a large body of constabulary, three troops of the 5th Dragoons, the head-quarters and five companies of the 17th Foot, and three companies of the 14th Foot, all under the command of Colonel Stoyte, of the 17th Regiment. On Monday evening the Sheriff declared Mr. Higgins duly elected for Mayo. The numbers polled were:—For Higgins, 141; For Butt, 93; Majority, 48.

DUNGANNON ELECTION.—Henry Alexander, Esq., a member of the English bar, has issued an address to the electors of Dungannon as a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord Northland. Mr. Butt, Q.C., who has been unsuccessful at Mayo, is said to be anxious to try his luck here.

THE POTATO AND OTHER CROPS.—The *Limerick Reporter*, which had such gloomy reports of the blight last week, now states that potatoes supposed to be diseased are recovering. The *Cork Examiner* has accounts from all parts of the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, which concur in stating that there is yet no real potato disease, and that the prospects of the harvest are most cheering. Some of the provincial journals, too, which reported a serious blight in the wheat crop, now declare that that crop, in general, is sound, and promises a good produce. Confidence is rapidly reviving amongst the farmers, with the hope of a return to abundance.

RETURNS OF IRISH BANKS OF ISSUE.—The return, ending Saturday, the 13th day of July, 1850, shows a decrease in the amount of note circulation for the four weeks of £96,992, as compared with the previous return. During the four weeks embraced in the return the bullion in the banks decreased to the amount of £606.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.—Mr. Corry Connellan, private secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has just obtained the vacant situation of Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, the salary attached to which is £800 a year.

On Saturday a melancholy circumstance occurred in the family of the Rev. J. Swires, vicar of Manfield, near Darlington. His third daughter, Miss Emma Swires, was riding upon horseback in company with her brother: when near the village of Melsonby, he observed his sister sitting unsteadily upon the saddle, and ultimately fall off the horse. Assistance was at hand, but she died almost immediately. It has been ascertained that death resulted from a fit, or spasms of the heart. She was only seventeen years of age.

THE LAKES.—On Wednesday week, while Mr. Rushton, of Loweswater, and Mr. W. Cox, of Bassenthwaite, were fishing in the lake in the latter place, they captured a pike which weighed no less than 21 lb. The fish gave him an hour's play, and it required considerable care and skill to land him in safety. He was not only one of the largest, but also one of the best grown pikes aken in Bassenthwaite Lake for many years past.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been unusually tranquil during the week, scarcely a fluctuation varying the uniformity of prices. On Monday Consols opened at 96½, marking 97 for Account at the close of business. 96½ 97 were the current quotations of Tuesday, and on Wednesday a momentary animation improved quotations to 97 to ½ for Account. But on Thursday the market became duller, and prices receded on the earlier quotations. Exchequer and India Bonds maintain their former values, and some business has been doing in Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. The last official quotations of the week are—Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cent., Reduced, 97½; Three per Cent. Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 99½; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860, 8 5-16; Do., 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 1-16; Do., 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Stock, 270; India Bonds, £1000, 92 pm.; Do., under £1000, 92 pm.; South Sea Stock, 107½; Do., New Anns., 95½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 pm.; £508, June, 70 pm.; Small, June, 70 pm.

A large amount of business has been doing in the Foreign Funds during the week. Mexican has fluctuated between 29½ to 30. Peruvian has advanced to 83; Danish Five per Cents, to 103½ 104; and Chilean Six per Cents, to 103. Portuguese have not materially altered, the bad faith displayed in deducting 25 per cent. on the overdue dividend without giving any acknowledgment not being calculated to increase confidence in the honesty of the Portuguese Government. At the close of the week prices were generally firm, Mexican having advanced to 29½ to 30½; Brazilians quoting 91½; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 103; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., 103; Equator Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 82½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 87½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 33½ ex d.; Russian Bonds, 111½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Spanish Three per Cent., 37½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 35; Ditto Deferred, 12½.

Shares have quoted improved prices in several instances during the week, particularly North-Westerns, South-Westerns, Great Westerns, and Midlands. This appears to have, however, mainly resulted from the state of the accounts, as, after the settlement on Wednesday, prices became flatter, with a downward tendency. Foreign shares, however, show a steady advance, arising from the gradual resumption of trading operations on the Continent generally. The closing quotations of the week are:—Aberdeen, Preference, 3½ dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, New £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9; Eastern Counties, 5 per Cent., 60; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 16; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 10½; Great Western, 58½; Hull and Selby, Half-Shares, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds, 8½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81½ x.d.; London and North-Western, 111; Ditto, New Quarters, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 13; London and South-Western, 60; Midland, 33½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 120½; Norfolk, New £20, 4½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent. Preference, 10½; South-Eastern, 14½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4½; York, New astle, and Berwick, 14½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9½; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 16; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Rouen, 24½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—For the time of year, a fair average quantity of English wheat has been moved up to our market this week, and as well as by land carriage. Owing to the favourable change in the weather for the growing crops, the demand for all descriptions has ruled inactive, at about stationary prices. From abroad, the imports have continued liberal. Fine dry wheats have changed hands at full rates of currency; but the middling and inferior kinds have met a slow inquiry. Malt, though in short supply, has commanded very little attention. Our dull, but not cheaper. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour tolerably firm.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s 4d to 4s; ditto, white, 4s to 4s 6d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 4s 6d; ditto, white, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; grinding barley, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; distilling ditto, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; malted ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4s to 4s 6d; brown ditto, 4s to 4s 6d; Kingston and Ware, 4s to 4s 6d; Chevalier, 5s to 5s 6d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; potato ditto, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; white, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; tick beans, new, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; ditto, old, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; grey peas, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; mangel, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; white, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s 6d to 4s; Suffolk, 2s 6d to 3s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 2s 6d to 3s; per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 6d to 2s 7d per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—New rapeseed—the show of which is increasing—moves off slowly, at £25 per last. New caraway has changed hands at 30s to 32s per cwt. Canary quite 3s per quarter lower.

Livestock.—English, sewing, 5s to 5s 6d; crabs, 4s to 4s 6d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 3s 6d to 4s; hempseed, 3s to 3s 6d per quarter; coriander, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s; white do, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English rape seed, 2s 6d to 2s 7d per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £3 0s to £3 0s 6d; ditto, foreign, £3 10s to £3 10s 6d per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 6s to 7s 2d per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 22s 3d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 21s 9d; beans, 27s 4d; peas, 27s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 6d; barley, 22s 3d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 23s 0d; beans, 27s 1d; peas, 27s 4d.

Tea and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 15s by no means active, late rates are well supported. Common sound congo is selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. The imports continue on a par with those of last year.

Sugar.—The West India market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Bengal and Mauritius qualities are producing rather more money. Refined goods steady. Brown lumps, 4s 6d to 5s; and fair to good grocery, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in moderate request, at late rates. Good ordinary native Ceylon moves off slowly, at 4s 3d per cwt. Foreign coffee dull in sale.

Rice.—The demand continues inactive. Some good Bengal has changed hands at 11s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Since our last report, several large arrivals of foreign butter have taken place, owing to which the demand is heavy, and prices have given way 1s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Irish butter moves off slowly, at barely late rates; Limerick, 6s to 6s 6d; Dorset, 6s; Carlow, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. English butter is in moderate request; fine weekly Talbot, at 7s to 7s 6d per cwt; and fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lb. Irish tallow is very dull, and 2s to 3s per cwt cheaper; primo sizeable Waterford, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt. Waterford bladdered lard, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, at about stationary prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt.

Oils.—Sperm, southern, and seal command a steady sale, at full very prices. Otherwise the market is inactive.

Coals.—Tandford Moor Bites, 13s; Acorn Close, 14s; Gosforth, 14s; Walker, 13s 6d; Bell, 14s 6d; Stewart's, 16s; South Kellie, 14s 6d to 15s; new ditto, 22s to £3 0s; old clover, 23s 10s to £3 0s; new ditto, £3 10s to £3 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Spirits.—Very little is doing in brandy, yet the importers refuse to sell except at full prices. Fine Jamaica rum steady, and quite as dear. Geneva and corn spirits dull.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, all kinds of hops are dull in sale, at almost nominal currencies.

Wool.—Our market is steady, notwithstanding the large importations. The next series of public sales will commence on the 22nd inst.

Potatoes.—The metropolitan markets continue to be heavily supplied with potatoes, which move off slowly, at from 60s to 90s per ton for general qualities.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock having fallen off, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 2s; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—A full average amount of business has been transacted in these markets during the present week, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 0d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 26.

24 Foot: Lieut F S Jackson to be Adjutant, vice Squire. 31st: Lieut J M'Dougall to be First Lieut, vice H Barkness. 64th: Lieut M P Kirwan to be Paymaster, vice O H J Lane. 79th: Ensign F A Grant to be Lieu enant, vice Graham.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign W J Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Doris. COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

LANCASHIRE.—Sir W H Feilden, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. MIDLOTHIAN.—Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet Sir G G Montgomery, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice W S Walker, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

C BUNYARD, Mark-lane, seedman. T HINCKES, Brunswick-place, Blackheath, Kent, dealer in Berlin wool. W KAYNHAM, Leabrook-road, builder, Nottingham G GARRARD, Saxmundham, Suffolk, ironmonger. D H HALEY, Birmingham, ironfounder. R FAIRLEY Sunderland, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A ANDERSON, Avals, Banffshire, cattle-dealer.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, JULY 29.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Lieut-Colonel Sir William Davison, Major the Hon. James Macdonald, Mr Edmond St John Midmay, and Major Baron Kneschke, to be his Royal Highness's Equerries; and the Rev Henry Harvey, M.A., the Rev John Rile Wood, M.A., and the Rev James Hutchinson, M.A., to be his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Northamptonshire Regiment of Militia: E H F Hatton, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

W WOODS, Prospect-place, Wandsworth-road, builder. R BROOKS, Regent street, picture-dealer. G PEASEGOOD, Sheffield, draper. T LEBBET, March, Cambridgeshire, contractor. J THOMPSON, Wigton, Cumberlandian, grocer. T TAPPENEN, Friendly-place, Old Kent-road, tailor. D CLEMENT, Neath, Glamorganshire, saddler. E WATY, West Camel, Somersetshire, miller and baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J NELSON, Edinburgh, poulterer.

BIRTHS.

The Marchioness of Stafford, of a son.—At Berghampton Cottage, Norfolk, the Hon Mrs Henry Mansers Sutton, of a son.—At Hatfield place, Essex, the lady of Sir C O De Crespigny, Bart., of a son.—At the Vicarage, Dodford, the wife of the Rev W Thornton, of a son.—At Merfield, near Torpoint, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev Henry Lascelles Jenner, of a daughter.—In Dublin, the wife of Major Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Berne, by the British Chaplain, the Rev Hugh Palliser Costabodie, A.B. vicar of King's Norton, Leicestershire, to Fanny Burnett, youngest daughter of the Rev James Frederick Lateward, A.M., rector of Portwall-cum-West Twyford, Middlesex.—In St John's Church, Leeds, the Rev James Holme, vicar of Kirkstall, and curate of Looking, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Jeremiah Rhodes, Esq.—At St Pancras Church, the Rev Richard Firth, chaplain to the Honourable East India Company, Madras Presidency, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Barton Hill, Esq., of Guildford-place, Russell-square.—At the parish church, Long Stow, Cambridgeshire, the Rev George E Tate, B.A., of St John's College, Cambridge, younger son of the Rev G L Tate, vicar of Wrothwardine, Salop, to Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev H A Bishop, rector of Long Stow.

DEATHS.

At Tunbridge Wells, in the 83rd year of her age, Lady Milnes, relict of the late Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Bart.—At 24, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, Frederick David Schaw, Esq., Commander R N, aged 70.—On the 25th July, aged seven months, Henry, son of the Rev Henry Mitchell, vicar of Bosham, Sussex.—In Grosvenor-street, Eliza, widow of the Hon General Charles FitzRoy.—At 41, Eaton-place, the Hon Charles Tollemec, in his 76th year, youngest son of the late Countess of Cambridge.—At Camberwell, in the 83th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Rev John Simons, rector of Paul's Gray, Kent.—At Twickenham, John Stephenson, Esq., of Boscombe, Christchurch, Havts, for many years Major of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and formerly of the 43rd Light Infantry.—In the 74th year of his age, Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart.—In the 80th year of her age, Ann, wife of Edward W Brayley, F.R.S., Secretary of the Russell Institution.—At Bonchurch, Marion Johanna Lima, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Lima, of Dover, in his 85th year, Sir Joshua Colles Mervyn, Bart., of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare.

ASYLUM FOR AGED FREEMASONS AT CROYDON.

This newly-erected Institution was opened, with great ceremony, on Thursday last.

The Asylum has been erected from the design of Mr. S. W. Danks, of Whitehall Place, and is a very meritorious specimen of domestic architecture.

The principal front is about two hundred and sixty-two feet in length, divided into five parts, and elevated on a terrace varying from twelve to sixteen feet in width, having three flights of steps descending to the gardens in front.

The centre portion of the elevation contains four rooms, a committee-room, ante-room, and other conveniences; it projects six feet before the general line of the facade, and has an octagon turret at each angle, surmounted by a lantern, with an embattled cornice and ornamented ogee dome. On the ground storey are two triple-light windows, one to each of the front rooms, with a doorway in the centre, opening into a wide corridor, thence to the staircase, leading to the committee-room; this room is lighted by an oriel in the centre, and two couplet windows are on either side, each divided into two heights, with transoms; over the oriel is a tablet, in three compartments, the centre containing the Masonic Arms, the two side compartments having foliated panels. The gable is surmounted by a canopied niche, having an ornamented ogee dome; within the niche it is proposed to place a group of sculpture, representing Charity, which is selected as the most appropriate emblem to surmount the structure, and may justly be deemed the brightest ornament that can adorn the Masonic profession.

The two end wings contain eight rooms each, and project ten feet before the general line of the facade: they are distinguished by two triple-light windows on the ground storey, with a porch in the centre; two oriels, with a single-light window on the one-pair storey, and two ornamented gables.

The connecting wings contain twenty-four rooms each, having a triple light window to each of the front rooms on the ground storey, and a porch to each entrance. The front rooms on the one-pair storey have also triple-light windows, which are placed over those of the lower storey, and a single-light window over each entrance. These wings have embattled parapets and triangular gables, with a small light in each; and all the returns and flanks of the building have parapets corresponding with those of the wings.

The main roofs are finished with crested ridge-tiles, and the chimney shafts are of an ornamental character, to suit the style of the building.

The offices, which are situated at the rear, are commodious and easy of access; and the various fittings, viz. cupboards, sinks, dressers, &c., are provided as shewn in the plans, also three tanks for the rain-water, to contain in the aggregate 3000 gallons; a well and reservoir for the supply of spring-water, together with the requisite pumps, service-pipes, drainage, &c.

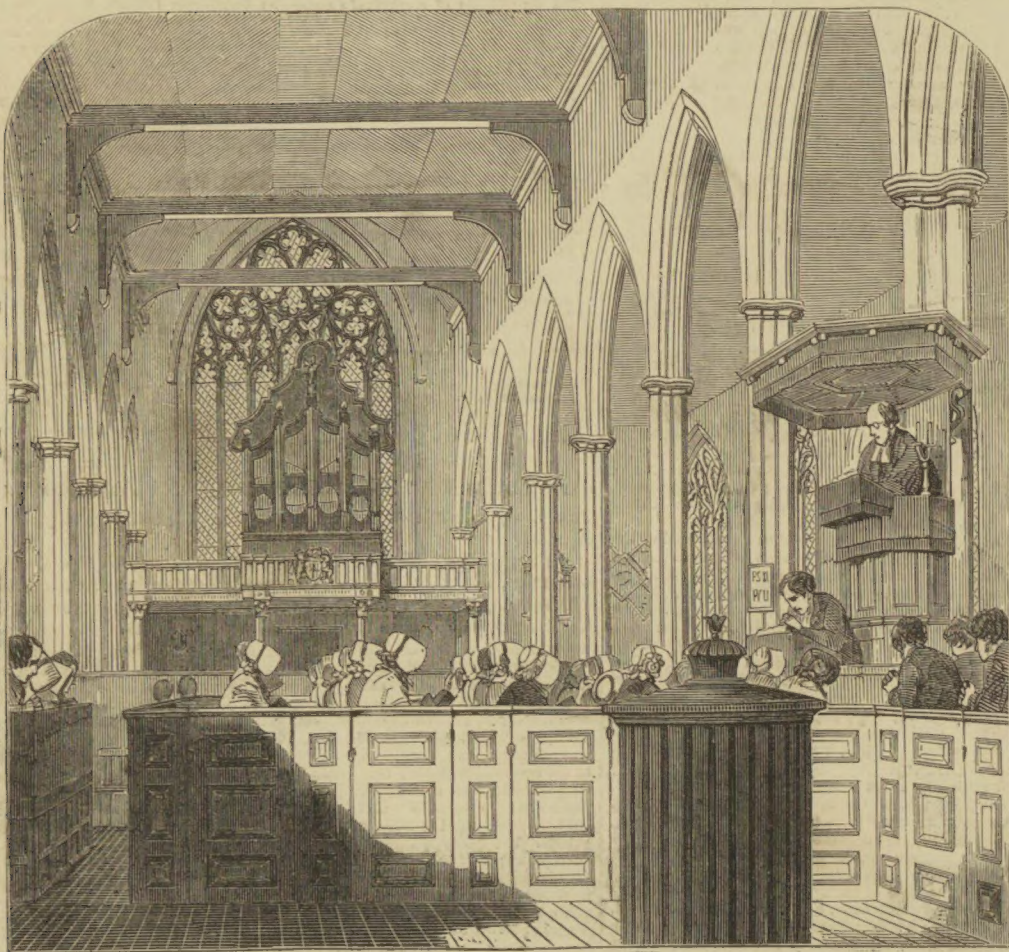
TERCENTENARY OF THE PROTESTANT FRENCH AND DUTCH CHURCHES.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., the Protestant Dutch and French Churches in the city of London, established on the 24th of July, 1550, by Royal Charter of King Edward VI., solemnly commemorated that important day by a special service. That in the Dutch Church, Austinfriars, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gehle, who preached an eloquent sermon on Psalm lxviii., v. 12 and 13; and that in the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, by the Rev. A. Vermeil, Minister of the Protestant Church of Paris, who, taking his text from Isaiah, chap. lv., verses 6 to 11 inclusive, eloquently expatiated on the past, present, and future of the Church of Christ.

In the evening, the members of the consistories of both churches and their friends further celebrated the day by a grand banquet at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The Rev. Dr. Gehle, Minister of the Dutch Church, presided, supported by the Rev. MM. Martin and Daugers, Ministers of the French Church; Mr. John Matthey filling the vice-presidential chair. His Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, the Netherlands Minister, accompanied by Baron Straten



THE AGED FREE MASON'S ASYLUM, AT CROYDON: OPENED ON THURSDAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



TERCENTENARY SERVICE AT THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTIN FRIARS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

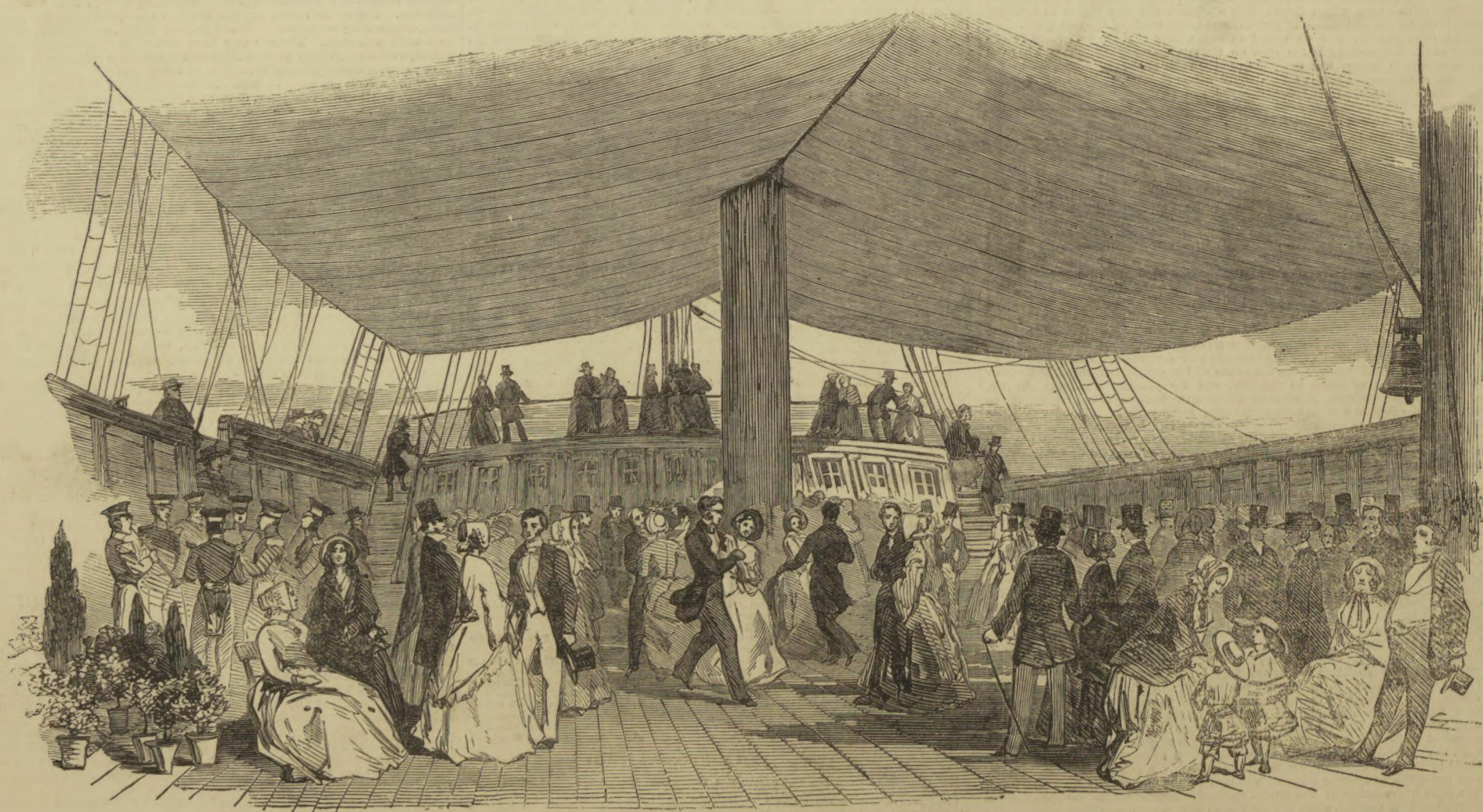
THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, [NEW ZEALAND.]

COLONISTS' FAREWELL.

ON Tuesday last a very interesting festival took place at Blackwall. The occasion was the approaching departure of the body of colonists who are proceeding to found the settlement of Canterbury, in New Zealand. This first expedition is to consist of four ships of the first class, of great size, each of which will convey about 250 emigrants. These frigate-like vessels—the *Randolph*, *Sir George Seymour*, *Cressy*, and *Charlotte Jane*—are lying together in the East India Export Dock; and they were early on Tuesday variously prepared and decorated for the reception of the expected company. On the lower deck of the *Randolph* four tables were laid, occupying the whole length of the ship, and covered (by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern) with an elegant *déjeuner à la fourchette* for 340 persons. Of the company, which assembled at two o'clock and occupied every seat a little after three, we were informed that about 160, reckoning ladies and children, consisted of actual colonists, whose passages are taken in the ship. The daily journals almost express surprise at the absence of "emigrants," and seem to have been unconscious of the presence of so many "colonists." We may, therefore, state that passengers of the labouring class, usually termed emigrants, are to be regaled separately, just before their departure, on the old English fare of roast beef, plum-pudding, and John Barleycorn; and that those to whom the *fête* of Tuesday was given are exclusively *cabin* passengers—purchasers of land, and their families, who have helped to form the plan of the colony, and are going out as *leaders*, to carry it into effect. Were we at liberty to print the names of many of them which have been communicated to us, it would be seen that they belong to a class whose members seldom "emigrate." The name of one of them—Mr. James Stuart Wortley—was mentioned by his father, Lord Wharcliffe, who spoke with becoming pride of "contributing a son to this honourable enterprise." But this is not an isolated case; on the contrary, a large proportion of these colonists belong to the gentry class at home; and enquiry has satisfied us that they are distinguished from the mass of emigrating colonists no less by high personal character, than by their social position at home; that they are not driven from the mother-country, as too commonly happens, by the pressure of adverse circumstances, but are attracted to the colony by the prospects which its singular organization holds out. Neither are they, for the most part, younger sons, like Mr. Wortley, reverting to the old practice of the English nobility and gentry, by seeking fortune and the gratification of a laudable ambition in colonial fields, where a family of importance may be founded with means comparatively small; but most of them are heads of families, in middle age, accompanied by their wives and children; earnest and thoughtful men, whose obvious motive in emigrating is to find social room for their progeny, without depriving them of the best social refinements and enjoyments. To this class the religious and educational provisions of the Canterbury Settlement have been the main attraction: the Church, with its Bishop and clergy—the College, with its Professors—the Grammar School, with its highly-educated masters—these are the facts which account for the presence at Blackwall, as *emigrants*, of a considerable number of ladies and children, whom it was impossible to distinguish from ladies and children of the nobility and high gentry who were invited as spectator-guests.

Lord Lyttelton took the chair, and grace was said by the Bishop of Norwich soon after three o'clock. Among the company at the principal table, and interspersed among the colonists, were Lord Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, Lord Nelson and Lady Susan Nelson, Lord and Lady Wharcliffe, the Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Edgcombe, Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. John Simeon, M.P., the Hon. H. Nelson, Lady Carolina Stirling and Miss Stirling, Mr. Somers Cocks, M.P., Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. William Sewell, Mr. Halswell, the Bishop of Norwich and Miss Howell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watts Russell, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., &c.

We have not room for the interesting speeches delivered by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Sewell, Lord Wharcliffe, Lord John Manners, and others. These occupied several hours, and were listened to with the closest attention, and by some of the company (departing colonists, we presume) with manifest emotion. Later in the evening dancing took place on the upper deck of the *Randolph*, to the music of the band of the Coldstream Guards; but, notwithstanding this pleasant close of the entertainment, we observed throughout the day, and amongst the company generally, a tone of serious thought, not in the least melancholy, but of a manly and dignified cheerfulness suited to the occasion, and to the character of the English, now the only nation in the world capable of planning and accomplishing such enterprises.



THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.—SKETCH ON BOARD THE "RANDOLPH" EMIGRANT SHIP.